only a suspicion against him, and that the evidence against him was extremely slight, and even them of a circumstantial nature. It was a question with many whether there was ever any evidence against Forrester save the invention of the informer.

DIABOLISM IN ITALY.

Horrible Traits of a Parmesan Jew and His Wife—Sad Story of Veronica Ivzo—Desperate Death-Struggle in the Bay of Genoa—A Double Execution.

On the 9th of July, the ancient City of Parma, in Italy, was the scene of a double execution, to which the peculiar circumstances under which it took place, and the fact that the culprits that were beheaded were husband and wife, the latter a woman of prepossessing appearance, gave it an unusually horrible aspect.

Their names were Jacob and Anselma Behrendsohn. They were Israelites of German extraction, and had come to Parma four years before, seemingly in prosperous circumstances. Jacob, the husband, was a man about 40 years of age, and his wife, Anselm, a tall, handsome brunette, with flashing black eyes and exquisitely shaped hands and feet, only 26. Jacob Behrendsohn had opened in one of the suburbs of Parma a large millinery shop, in which he employed about a dozen young girls. The Parmesan women are noted for their extraordinary beauty, even those belonging to the lowest grades of society being generally tall, of fair face, luxuriant hair, and uncommonly graceful bearing. So Mr. Behrendsohn's employe's were mostly very pretty girls. It was noticed, however, that the handsomest of them frequently left his establishment after being with him only a few days. It was told the girls who remained that Mr. Behrendsohn had kindly obtained more lucrative situations at Leghorn, Genoa, or Marseilles, in which cities he had wealthy relatives in the same line of business. Most of the girls in Italian inland cities, who obtain places far from home, can neither read nor write, and so their relatives hear from them rarely, and at long intervals.

Both Behrendsohn and his handsome wife frequently made brief trips to the seashore, and returned always seemingly in the best of mood. They were liberal to the poor of the city, they treated their girls well, and everybody spoke highly of them. No one suspected their true character, much less that they were to end their lives a few years afterward on the scaffold, by the hands of the public executioner.

When the truth finally became known—when it was discovered by what terrible means these fiends incarnate had amassed the money which they spent so freely, and apparently for such respectable purposes, and what a frightful fate they had prepared for their pets, innocent victims—there was an outburst of horror, such as Parma has never witnessed before, and the jail of the city, where they were confined, had to be guarded day and night by a strong military force.

In the latter part of December, 1871, a young man called at Behrendsohn's shop, and said he wished to find a position for his sister, a sweet-looking girl of 18, with long golden hair, and the face of one of Raphael's Madonnas. Veronica Ivzo was her name, and Behrendsohn immediately engaged her services at a salary much higher than was usually paid to milliner girls at Parma, and two or three days afterward he said she might do still better at Genoa, where she might obtain a situation at a wealthy house. He offered to accompany her to that place himself. She agreed to follow him, and a week or two afterward the two were in the superb old city of the Dorias. Behrendsohn proposed to Veronica to have a ride with him in the bay, which she joyfully accepted. They entered a barge, and were rowed out to the sea. The oarsmen, however, were they about five hundred yards from the shore than Behrendsohn and one of the oarsmen grappled the unsuspecting girl and tried to tie and bind her. She succeeded in freeing herself from their grasp, and seizing a large knife which was close to the oarsman, threatened to stab them unless they immediately rowed her back to the shore. Behrendsohn then tried to push her overboard, but she clung to the barge with desperate energy, and it was not until they had stunned her by striking her with the oar that she finally sank into the water. It was about dusk, and no one had noticed the terrible tragedy that had been enacted in the beautiful bay.

But one of those curious accidents which happen so rarely, prevented the consummation of the foul murder. Veronica was picked up a few minutes afterward by a fisherman who sailed past the spot in a fishing craft where she was floating. After rubbing her tenderly and giving her a few drops of cognac, he succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. But the poor girl swooned away again, and she was senseless when the kind-hearted fisherman landed with her on the quay. What should he do with her? He called a policeman, and the two carried the unconscious girl to the lodgings of San Remo, where a doctor was examined her and dressed the large wound in her skull. She remained a week at the hospital, but her reason seemed to have been impaired by the terrible blow she had received on her head. To all inquiries as to where she was from, and who had treated her so brutally, she gave the most absurd answers. Behrendsohn's card, however, was found in her pocket; and so, after the wound was healed the Jew of Parma was written to, and on the following day he himself appeared. He was questioned, and took poor Veronica away in a closed carriage, saying that she was a crazy niece of his wife's, and was in the habit of running away from home. Upon returning with her to Parma, the Jew and his wife took her into the cellar of their house, and, after chloroforming her, opened her jugular vein. The senseless victim of their cruelty bled slowly to death, and Behrendsohn threw upon dug a hole in the ground and interred her in it, even before her corpse was cold.

Now, what had caused him and his wife to pursue this atrocious course toward the beautiful girl? He had for years engaged in the business of selling attractive young women to the villains who take them to Tripoli, Tunis, and Alexandria, and receive there a very high price for them from the proprietors of large harems. The Italian Government has been very remiss in trying to suppress this nefarious traffic, which is constantly carried on between the seaports of Leghorn and Genoa and the African coast, with unparalleled boldness and almost entire impunity. The slave-dealers cruise between these ports and the African coasts, and send messengers as Behrendsohn supply them liberally with human merchandise. The fate that awaits the girls in Africa is too horrible to describe.

On the night of the assault upon Veronica Ivzo, the Jew had two of his confederates in the barge. They intended to take her to an African gossetic, which was lying outside the port. Well aware of the terrible punishment that awaits him and his associates, in case their crime should be discovered, had they attempted to murder their victim rather than let her escape. Hearing that she was in Genoa at the hospital, he had gone to her, as we clearly proved on the trial, for the purpose of murdering her. His wife had sent the servants out of the house as the time when he was expected to go back with her, and had everything in readiness for putting her to death.

Two days afterward a servant girl of Behrendsohn's noticed that her master was digging late at night in the cellar. He was trying to cover the spot where the senseless victim had poured out her life-blood. The discovery seemed so extraordinary to her that she told her lover about it, who, having spite against the Jew, informed the police of Behrendsohn's suspicious movements. An examination took place, the cellar was searched, and it did not take the authorities long to discover the horrible disfigured remains of the murdered girl.

Behrendsohn and his wife were at once arrested, and the latter, hoping to save her life by a free confession, confided to the examining Judge all the crimes of which she and her husband had been guilty. The Jew himself denied for a long time that he was guilty, but finally he admitted all. They were sentenced to be beheaded on the 29th of July. Anselma behaved like a raving maniac when she heard her doom. She threw herself on the ground, and yelled in the shrillest tones for mercy. Her husband was more calm. In fact, during the whole sentence had been passed upon him, Behrendsohn tried to hang himself in his dungeon, but was in time prevented from committing suicide.

When the guilty couple were led out to the scaffold, which was surrounded by a concourse of perhaps 10,000 excited spectators, the air was rent by cries of horror and execration. Anselma looked very beautiful in her close-fitting white dress, although her hair had been cut off by the executioner, and her cheeks were unnaturally flushed. She was taken from the cart on which she had been conveyed to the scaffold, and when beheld the headsman, who was waiting for her there at the fatal block, with the huge flashing axe in his right hand, she lifted her arms as in prayer, and uttered something which even those who were closest to her were unable to understand. In Italy they despise criminals very quickly, and so the beautiful Anselma was not to wait long. Two officers seized her, and dragged her hurriedly to the block. One of them pushed her head on it, and before she was able to resist the headsman dealt her a terrible blow on the neck. Off rolled the fair head. Two minutes afterward Behrendsohn was put to death in the same manner. He was almost stolid in his despair, and was unable to walk from the cart up the steps of the scaffold.

—David Gilman swallowed a two-ounce vial full of laudanum in the presence of his young lady who wouldn't encourage him, at Rochester, N. Y., Monday night, but his failing seizes was brought to with two pots of the essence of tobacco, pressed by the young lady hastily from the weed contained in a policeman's tobacco box, and administered by her fair hands. A physician, coming soon, pronounced him out of danger.

—St. Paul and Minneapolis contribute over $13,000 for Bishop Whipple's Divinity Hall in Faribault.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, September 14, 1872.

Twenty-five workmen lost their lives in a Silesian coal pit, a few days since, by the accidental flooding of the mine.

By the explosion of a foundry boiler in Cincinnati yesterday, three persons were killed and nine badly injured. The cause of the disaster cannot be explained.

It is now said that the Pennsylvania Radicals concede the State to Buckalew, and that Cameron is now trying to save the Legislature by trading votes two to one.

Rochefort, the exiled Communist, is reported to be in a dying condition at the island of New Caledonia, the French penal colony.

Failures in Baltimore and New York within these three days will aggregate between three and four million dollars. The suspended firms are principally engaged in the wholesale grocery business.

The great Sangamon County conundrum, "Who stole Joe Ledlie's papers," has at last been answered, but unfortunately the members of the Grand Jury are the only possessors of the secret.

General Burnside, in his last general order, issued from the Republican headquarters in New York City, gives instructions to persons desiring to obtain admission tickets to the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh.

From a thorough canvass of Sangamon County, it appears that there are 1,322 Republicans who voted for Greeley and Brown. will this year vote for Grant in 1868 who So far as known, there are but four Germans in the county who will vote for Grant.

A dispatch from Rome says that the Emperors, in their recent conference at Berlin, agreed to request the Pope to break from the Jesuits, they promising to intercede with Italy in behalf of the foreign religious corporations at Rome.

A Grant paper in Washington announces that Hon. Jere Black has written a letter to Mr. Cresswell exonerating the Postmaster General from all blame in the Chorpenning matter. Mr. Cresswell has, however, seen fit to employ a prominent attorney to conduct his defence.

A rivalry and exciting political contest is in progress throughout the State of California. The Greeley men had a great demonstration in San Francisco yesterday, on the occasion of the dedication of their immense wigwam, just completed. The city was ablaze with torches, bonfires, fireworks, and enthusiasm.

The officers of the State Insurance Company having agreed to pay 40 per cent of the claims of creditors, those who have sold their claims on representations of George C. Smith, for 10 cents on the dollar, propose to petition the Court to forbid the payment of said dividend on such claims, on the ground that said creditors were misled as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations.

Peoria had a Liberal demonstration, yesterday, which demonstrated that the Reform movement is not dead in that locality. Senator Trumbull addressed an enthusiastic audience of at least eight thousand people, and in the evening the Hon. Edward Rummell and other speakers held forth to a gathering quite as large. Peoria County promises well.

The *New York Sun*, in an editorial this morning, makes the statement that one of the prominent members of Congress mentioned in Oakes Ames' list has admitted to a reporter of that paper that, so far as he (the Congressman) is concerned, the list is correct. "Still another Republican Congressman," the *Sun* says, "has informed us that he was tendered a portion of the Credit Mobilier stock by a member of the Company, and it was declined."

Yesterday's Congressional nominations were: John W. Hamilton, Radical, First District of New Jersey; Lloyd Downs, Jr., Radical, Sixth Maryland District; Walter L. Sessions, Radical, Thirty-first New York District; John O. Whitehouse, Liberal, Thirteenth New York District; Philip Clayton, Radical, Eighth Georgia Disrict; General George B. Smith, Liberal, Second Wisconsin District. Ex-Governor Curtin declines the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Radicals of Centre County, Pa. Edward Joy Morris has declined the Liberal-Democratic nomination in the Second Pennsylvania District.

The tax delinquency matter in the County Court was up again yesterday, and defendants have gained quite an important point. The prosecution having failed to produce evidence that was admissible as to the reliability of the returns on which it based its list of delinquents, the objections of delinquents' counsel have been sustained. The case of Roby is now being fought with this decision in view, and the Corporation Counsel is seeking for further evidence that the delinquent list is correct and reliable. An appeal will be taken in each case determined against the city on the above grounds.

The New York office authorities claim to be in possession of the following facts, connecting the prisoner Forrester with the murder of Nathan Forrester. They have one witness who will testify that, on the morning of the murder, he was walking on Twenty-third street, when he observed two men coming from the Nathan residence, who were joined by a person who had been walking backward and forward in the vicinity. On the same meeting three strangers called at an oyster room on Eighth avenue, one of whom on leaving gave the barkeeper a bundle, which as afterward found to contain a shirt of peculiar make, saturated with blood. On investigation, it was found that a washerwoman had washed the shirt for a man who is now serving a term in the State Prison. This convict was a pal of Forrester's. The first-named witness has, from a number of photographs, picked out that of Forrester as the picture of the man who was walking up and down in the vicinity of the Nathan residence. One George Ellis, now confined in the prison at Albany, will be present at the trial of Forrester, and will testify that the carpenter's box which was used in murdering Nathan was stolen from the house of one Schenck by Forrester and himself. As the case now stands, Forrester is only looked upon as an accessory.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and most of them were higher. Mess pork was more active, and unchanged, at $14.00@14.50, according to brand. Lard was quiet and unchanged at 8 7-8@9c for winter, and at 8 1-2@8 2-4c per lb for summer rendered. Meats were quoted a shade firmer at 6 1-4c for shoulders, and 8 1-2@8 5-8c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were very active at 2-3c decline, at 12c per corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was strong and quiet. Wheat was active, and 1-2@1c higher, but closed weak at $1.27 1-2@1.28 cash; $1.28 1-8@1.28 1-4 seller the month, and $1.18 1-4 seller October. Corn was more active, but 1-4@1c lower, closing at 36 3-4@37c cash, and 38 1-8@38 1-4c seller October. Oats were quiet but a shade firmer, at 25c cash, and [illegible] 3-4c seller October. Rye was active, and advanced 1c, to 57c. Barley was active, and advanced 1-2@1c. But closed easier, at 67c for No. 2; 66c for seller the month; and 57 1-2c for No. 3. Hogs met with a rather better demand, but were without important change in values. Sales were made at $4.15@5.35. Cattle ruled dull and weak, as did also sheep, though prices were not quotably lower.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Rev. Rowland H. Allen, recently appointed Secretary of the New England Branch of the American Tract Society, died yesterday at Kennebunk.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Rev. R. B. Saunders, a prominent citizen of this city, died suddenly this afternoon. The deceased conducted what was known as "Saunders' Institute."

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 32.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Political Outlook in Pennsylvania.

Buckalew's Election Conceded by the Radicals.

Cameron Using His Best Energies to Save the Legislature.

Further Developments Concerning Oakes Ames' Bribery List.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

Miscellaneous Political Items from Everywhere.

THE OUTLOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A letter from Philadelphia to the *World* announces that the Pennsylvania Radicals concede Buckalew's election, and Cameron is now trying to save the Legislature by trading votes two to one. The correspondent says: "The dissolution of the Grant party in this city is, since the Louisville fizzle, doubly intensified. Cameron swears eternal vengeance against those who, so far as this State is concerned, managed the miserable abortion. Many of our merchants and other business men believe the money paid out so extravagantly by State Treasurer Mackey for the purpose of furnishing delegates for Louisville came from the State Treasury. Every indication of coming events points conclusively to Buckalew coming down to Philadelphia with a popular majority of 10,000. While this was created if an honest count of the votes of this city is given him. To secure the re-election of Cameron, it became necessary to defeat Colonel Duchert, candidate for Senator in the First District, which is very close. To do this, 800 Democrats have been promptly put on duty in the Navy Yard, upon condition that they will vote the whole Democratic ticket excepting only the candidate for Assembly. For this office they are to vote for the Cameron candidate. In addition to this Republican vote a large number of tickets are to be issued in the proportion of two to one; that is, two Republican votes will be given for Buckalew, for every vote given to the Cameron candidate for State Senator. We mention this as showing the hopelessness of their cause, and how desperate the Cameron managers are. One hundred letter carriers, and fifty Custom House employes in Philadelphia have been detailed to attend the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh."

OAKES AMES' BLACK LIST.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The *Sun* continues to follow up the disclosures concerning the bribery of prominent Grant Congressmen by Oakes Ames, and every day accumulates additional damning proof. It says, in articles to-morrow "We have already stated that many months since, soon after we became aware of the existence of Colonel McComb's testimony, one of our reporters visited one of the more conspicuous members of Congress mentioned in Oakes Ames' list, and this member admitted to him that, so far as he was concerned, the fact was so. Here we have the confession of one of the members that this system of bribery was really pursued, and that Oakes Ames did not lie when he stated that he had made such a disposition of Credit Mobilier stock among members of Congress. In addition to this testimony, we have received from another prominent Republican in the House of Representatives, who has personally informed us that, in the latter part of 1867, the proposition to offer to him a portion of the Credit Mobilier stock was made to him by a member of the Credit Mobilier Company, and it was declined. This agent said to our informant: 'All your friends are in it.' And showed him a list of names, written on a paper, saying, "These are the Senators and members who have an interest." Thus the case is proved. It is established by the testimony of Colonel McComb, on the private confession of one of the members bribed, and by the testimony of another member, who refused to be bribed. There is no longer a reason to doubt that this thing is substantially as Ames represented.

TWO ROUSING LIBERAL MEETINGS AT PEORIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 13.—The Liberal mass meeting in this city to-day was a grand success. In the afternoon Senator Trumbull and Hon. W. H. O'Brien spoke to a crowd of at least 8,000 people. At night, a grand torch-light procession, two miles long, paraded the streets with four bands of music and several companies handsomely uniformed. Speeches was made by Hon. Martin Shallenberger and Hon. T. W. Dawes from one stand, and by Hon. Edward Rummell and Colonel Duffield from another. Then latter gentleman spoke in German. The meeting was a grand one in every respect. Put the Ninth District blown as all right, and Peoria County down for 3,000 majority for Greeley & Brown.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 13.—The Democratic and Liberal Conventions finally consolidated into one, met here to-day, and by acclamation nominated George B. Smith as candidate for Congress for the Second District, embracing Columbia, Dane, Jefferson, and Sauk Counties.

The Democratic Convention was called to order by D. W. Bullen, of the Watertown *Democrat*. E. B. Dean, of Madison, was made Chairman, and Geo. W. Bird, of Jefferson, made Secretary *pro tem*. Delegates were present from all counties but two, Columbia County and Sauk, having only one delegate, with two votes each.

The Liberal Convention was called to order by W. W. Tredway, and W. W. Reed, of Jefferson, was made Chairman, and E. E. Woodward, of Dane, Secretary. Two delegates were present from every District but one, including several former members of the Legislature, and others who had been influential Republicans.

Conference Committees from each Convention were appointed, and, after consultation, it was decided that the Liberals be invited to seats in the Democratic Convention; that W. W. Reed, the Liberal Presidential elector, be Chairman of the Joint Convention, and George W. Bird, the Democratic Secretary, be Secretary of the Joint Convention; and that George B. Smith, of Madison, be nominated for Congress, all of which was agreed to. The Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Liberal Convention appeared and took their seats in the Democratic Convention, their entrance being received with considerable applause. Dr. [illegible] ded, on taking the chair of the Joint Convention, briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Tredway moved to proceed to ballot for candidate for Congress, but gave way for a motion by Mr. Reeves, Liberal, that George B. Smith be nominated by acclamation, which was carried unanimously and enthusiastically.

There was some discussion on a motion to nominate a Congressional Committee of one Liberal and one Democrat for each county, and one at large, but it was urged that such distinctions were obligated, and all were unnecessary, moving forward for one grand object as one body, moving forward for one grand object. It was decided to make a committee of five, and D. W. Bullen, of Jefferson, J. G. Cook, of Columbia, C. C. Kunz, of Sauk, John Gunson, of Dane, three Democrats, and two Liberals, were appointed.

A committee having been appointed to wait on Mr. Smith, he appeared and made a speech, which was received with much applause, substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have just been notified by your Committee of my nomination by this joint Convention of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans as a candidate for Congress in this District. I am grateful for the honor and yet I most sincerely wish that your choice had fallen upon some one other gentlemen whose name would have been mentioned in this connection. This wish of mine is in no degree influenced by the fact that hitherto this has been regarded as a strong Republican District, for I have had great hopes and strong faith that the Democrat or Liberal Republican that you might present in nomination at this time would be elected, and I would as cheerfully support a Liberal Republican as a Democrat. Applause.] and would prefer to go through the district advocating the election of some other man than to be myself honored with the nomination. Indeed, I myself should have declined the nomination, but I have felt that I could be of more service in this way than I could be as a candidate, and yet if you decided otherwise, and shall accept your nomination, in the hope that it may be ratified by the good people of this district, I will do my best. Put the Ninth District down as all right, and Peoria County down for 3,000 majority for Greeley & Brown.

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THE METIS.

Further Investigation Into the Cause of the Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 13.—In the Metis disaster investigation, to-day, Daniel L. McLean was sworn, and testified that he saw last all the state-rooms were unlocked, and passengers got out. There were a good many lady passengers on board. He assisted many to adjust life-preservers. There were printed notices in every room, directing the passengers where to find life-preservers.

Wm. Patrick, fireman, testified that there was a hole through the starboard floor, into the hold, big large enough to admit a man. He had been in it himself. The hole was not there when he left the vessel at all. No other person but the second mate went down into the forecastle, and he remained there only a few minutes.

Patrick O'Brien identified that she was in the Ladies' cabin; heard no warning given in that cabin.

Captain David Ritchie, of the revenue cutter Moccasin, testified to picking up 42 living persons and 13 dead bodies. All of the men had on life preservers, which, in most cases, were properly adjusted. As boat and twenty-five minutes were lost in a search, which passed within hailing distance of the cutter, with some of the steamer's people, failing to notify him of their disaster.

Captain Williams, formerly Superintendent of the Providence and New York Steamship Line, testified to some changes made, under his supervision, in the bunkers and freight hold of the Metis about two years ago. The changes were no holes in the forward bulkhead, and never had occasion to cut any.

MARYLAND.

A Number of Houses in Baltimore Suspended—Liabilities from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000—Failure of a Tea House in New York.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The *Sun* says: The aggregate failures will probably reach $1,000,000. It is claimed that the heaviest will cover the liabilities, if the assets can be realized.

The Atlantic Insurance Company has suspended, but it is generally believed that the stockholders will pay the company in a majority of the cases, as a matter of personal sacrifice. Two letters are published in the *Sun* this morning, one from a firm of long standing; also [illegible] letter from a firm of recent origin, both of the firms are [illegible] failure, have been honest and Republicans, I believe, have been honest in their intentions and [illegible] Democrats and Liberals in the exercise of my political privileges, and it is the first time in my life that I ever [illegible] I have done anything wrong. I am willing to be forgiven. These Republicans who now set with Democrats and Liberals will probably remain so. I never sought forgiven for any errors of the past. I am no Bourbon. I support Horace Greeley for President, because I believe, if elected, restore the Government to its honest and constitutional rule, and raise it once more to a respectable standing among the nations of the earth. [Cheers.] In this platform and on this belief I will stand up in front of my best opinions, nor about the [illegible] to operate any other man, but I [illegible] the honors of my country, with all [illegible] [Applause.] There are honest men [illegible] who are supporting Grant, who neither like his course nor his conduct, but they are sincerely afraid that something different might prove to be something worse, and, strange to it now seems, honest men are made to believe that if Mr. Greeley is elected that the South will gain by his election while they lost by the war; that the rebel debt will be paid, and that the rebel soldiers will be pensioned. Some even be led to believe that slavery will be restored. I do believe that the slaves debt [illegible] will be paid for, and, what is still more incredible, I have found not a few who affirm to believe that slavery will be restored, and the slaves paid for also. Now, when it is possible to make honest, intelligent American citizens believe these [illegible] it is time to [illegible] evil times, and it is the highest possible proof that our free institutions are in danger, to say that these considerations have influenced the recent elections in Vermont and Maine. We will in no [illegible] States, nor in the Rebel States, but in the great centre of capital, that we are to look for reform in the Government, or for the relief of the people; but to the great North-west, that we are to look for the great reform that is to lift this nation and this people out of the degradation of bad politics and corrupt government. [Applause.] Excuse me, gentlemen. I do not intend to make a speech. I only wish to say in conclusion that I shall look to you to bear me honorably and triumphantly through this canvass, and if we all do our whole duty in all the counties of this district, my election and your success will be assured. [Applause.]

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention fully indorses the principles enunciated in the platforms of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions and the candidates nominated thereon.

Resolved, That in the election of this Congressional District the name of Hon. George B. Smith, we have presented the name of a gentleman of long residence in this State, whose distinguished ability, and whose unquestioned integrity commands him strongly to the support of the Democratic and Liberal party.

The nomination is regarded as a strong one for this county, where it is hoped by its aid to beat the Republican candidate, nominated yesterday, with which there is much dissatisfaction. Ball ticket is as follows: Sheriff, Bradford Hanscom, of Lisbon; Treasurer, Frank R. Jones, Pleasant Springs; Clerk of Circuit Court, Lewis D. Frost, Blooming Grove; Clerk of County, H. H. Hyer, Jefferson; Register of Deeds, William E. Thompson, Verona; District Attorney, Sinclair W. Bolkcom, Madison; Surveyor, Gerard W. Greves, Madison; Coroner, Ira C. Bacon, Westport.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Edward Joy Morris, formerly nominated for Congress by the Liberal Democrats of the Second District, has declined to accept.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13—John W. Hazleton was renominated for Congress by the First District Republican Convention, at Millville, yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13—Ex-Governor Curtin, in a letter published to-day, declines the nomination for Congress by the Republicans of Centre County.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13—The Republicans of the Sixth District, at Frederick, yesterday, nominated Capt. Thomas Parrott for Congress.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—At the Republican Convention of the district composed of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, the Hon. Walter L. Sessions was nominated by acclamation for member of Congress.

HUNTINGTON, Sept. 13—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions which assembled in this city to-day, nominated Hon. Jonathan Tucker for Congressman from the Thirteenth District.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 13.—The Radicals to-day nominated Phillip Clayton for Congress in the Eighth District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 13—The Adams County Democratic and Liberal Convention, at Camp Point to-day, was large and enthusiastic. The following ticket was nominated: For State Senator, F. F. Grover; Representatives, Chas. Ballew and Ira N. Moore; Attorney, W. G. Ewing; Clerk, Geo. Brophy; Sheriff, Lewis Hamilton. Although the Convention was almost entirely made up of Democratic delegates, it conceded to the Liberal Republicans one candidate for Representative.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 13.—Speeches for Greeley, Brown, and Buckalew were addressed by Senator Doolittle at the Court House, this evening. Hundreds of the assembled many to adjust life-preservers. There were printed notices in every room, directing the passengers where to find life-preservers.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 13.—Secretary Fish was serenaded by the American Guard, last night, and responded in a brief speech, complimenting the Vermonters [illegible] their late Republican Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Democratic General Committee met to-day, from the [illegible] effect that the meeting of conventions at Pittsburgh will be a mass meeting of soldiers and sailors attending, in addition to the convention, and ordered that all men who served in the Union army or navy be delegates or not, whether regularly appointed or not. It was also resolved that the Democratic Committee issue no tickets, but that the Democratic Executive Committee be authorized to act in the nomination of the Liberal Republican Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to-day, from the [illegible] Greeley and Brown. Great enthusiasm was displayed. Speeches were made by Governor Geary, Senator Doolittle, and others. Torch-light processions, tableaux, bell-ringing, Roman candles, bonfires, and speechifying. The contest is lively throughout the State.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 13.—An immense Liberal meeting was held here to-night. The Opera House was crowded. C. H. Buckley, Liberal candidate for Senator, of Pennsylvania, and candidate for Governor, were the orators.

ILLINOIS.

The Liberal Correspondence—Governor Palmer's—A Political "Straw" That Counts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 13—Mr. W. W. Kelehner, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph, in this city, was before the Grand Jury, this morning, and put the question as to who sent the despatch again, and [illegible] TRIBUNE. Judge McClernand, counsel for The Tribune, was present, and he did so. He could not tell who sent the despatch, but he did give an opinion as to whose hand writing the script was in. The name has not transpired to the public. It is understood that the Grand Jury intend to fix the blame on any one, if [illegible] to-night. It is rumored that [illegible] further prosecution of the matter, before the Grand Jury will cease. Upon the condition that the missing letters shall be returned to Judge Ledlie. This the question as to who stole Judge Ledlie's letters will probably remain unanswered.

Patrick Cullen, who, it was reported, died from the injury he received from being thrown from his mule last night, is still living, with some hopes of his recovery. He has a wife and four children living in Chatham, in this county. They have been summoned. Mr. Cullen, it is said, was not addicted to drink, and enjoys a good reputation among his neighbors.

Governor John M. Palmer proposes at the close of his Gubernatorial term to retire to private life, and locate in this city. To this end he has removed into partnership with his son, John M. Palmer, Jr., who has removed from Carlinville, and opened an office. The *Times* makes a very manly allusion to Governor Palmer, on its editorial page of yesterday. The view is taken that the Governor's little daughter cannot live but a few weeks at farthest, and may not live a day, and the anxious parents are in a state of constant care.

A thorough canvass of the county has at last been completed, and there are 1,022 Republicans who voted for Grant in 1868 who will now vote for Greeley, and there are but eleven Germans in the county who will vote for Grant.

The religious element in this county is beginning to speak out against Mayor Jack Smith, who is running for Senator, on account of his failure to enforce needed reformatory laws under his jurisdiction as Mayor.

THE METIS.

Further Investigation Into the Cause of the Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 13.—In the Metis disaster investigation, to-day, Daniel L. McLean was sworn, and testified that he saw last all the state-rooms were unlocked, and passengers got out. There were a good many lady passengers on board. He assisted many to adjust life-preservers. There were printed notices in every room, directing the passengers where to find life-preservers.

Wm. Patrick, fireman, testified that there was a hole through the starboard floor, into the hold, big large enough to admit a man. He had been in it himself. The hole was not there when he left the vessel at all. No other person but the second mate went down into the forecastle, and he remained there only a few minutes.

Patrick O'Brien identified that she was in the ladies' cabin; heard no warning given in that cabin.

Captain David Ritchie, of the revenue cutter Moccasin, testified to picking up 42 living persons and 13 dead bodies. All of the men had on life preservers, which, in most cases, were properly adjusted. As boat and twenty-five minutes were lost in a search, which passed within hailing distance of the cutter, with some of the steamer's people, failing to notify him of their disaster.

Captain Williams, formerly Superintendent of the Providence and New York Steamship Line, testified to some changes made, under his supervision, in the bunkers and freight hold of the Metis about two years ago. The changes were no holes in the forward bulkhead, and never had occasion to cut any.

MARYLAND.

A Number of Houses in Baltimore Suspended—Liabilities from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000—Failure of a Tea House in New York.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The *Sun* says: The aggregate failures will probably reach $1,000,000. It is claimed that the heaviest will cover the liabilities, if the assets can be realized.

The Atlantic Insurance Company has suspended, but it is generally believed that the stockholders will pay the company in a majority of the cases, as a matter of personal sacrifice. Two letters are published in the *Sun* this morning, one from a firm of long standing; also [illegible] letter from a firm of recent origin, both of the firms are [illegible] failure, have been honest and Republicans, I believe, have been honest in their intentions and [illegible] Democrats and Liberals in the exercise of my political privileges, and it is the first time in my life that I ever [illegible] I have done anything wrong. I am willing to be forgiven. These Republicans who now set with Democrats and Liberals will probably remain so. I never sought forgiven for any errors of the past. I am no Bourbon. I support Horace Greeley for President, because I believe, if elected, restore the Government to its honest and constitutional rule, and raise it once more to a respectable standing among the nations of the earth. [Cheers.] In this platform and on this belief I will stand up in front of my best opinions, nor about the [illegible] to operate any other man, but I [illegible] the honors of my country, with all [illegible] [Applause.] There are honest men [illegible] who are supporting Grant, who neither like his course nor his conduct, but they are sincerely afraid that something different might prove to be something worse, and, strange to it now seems, honest men are made to believe that if Mr. Greeley is elected that the South will gain by his election while they lost by the war; that the rebel debt will be paid, and that the rebel soldiers will be pensioned. Some even be led to believe that slavery will be restored. I do believe that the slaves debt [illegible] will be paid for, and, what is still more incredible, I have found not a few who affirm to believe that slavery will be restored, and the slaves paid for also. Now, when it is possible to make honest, intelligent American citizens believe these [illegible] it is time to [illegible] evil times, and it is the highest possible proof that our free institutions are in danger, to say that these considerations have influenced the recent elections in Vermont and Maine. We will in no [illegible] States, nor in the Rebel States, but in the great centre of capital, that we are to look for reform in the Government, or for the relief of the people; but to the great North-west, that we are to look for the great reform that is to lift this nation and this people out of the degradation of bad politics and corrupt government. [Applause.] Excuse me, gentlemen. I do not intend to make a speech. I only wish to say in conclusion that I shall look to you to bear me honorably and triumphantly through this canvass, and if we all do our whole duty in all the counties of this district, my election and your success will be assured. [Applause.]

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention fully indorses the principles enunciated in the platforms of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions and the candidates nominated thereon.

Resolved, That in the election of this Congressional District the name of Hon. George B. Smith, we have presented the name of a gentleman of long residence in this State, whose distinguished ability, and whose unquestioned integrity commands him strongly to the support of the Democratic and Liberal party.

The nomination is regarded as a strong one for this county, where it is hoped by its aid to beat the Republican candidate, nominated yesterday, with which there is much dissatisfaction. Ball ticket is as follows: She

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Jennings from Our Correspondence.

WARREN, ILL.—Senator Trumbull will speak at Warren on the 16th inst.

TUSCOLA, ILL.—The Hon. Wm. E. Nelson, Liberal candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District of Illinois, spoke at Tuscola on the 9th inst., to a large audience.

DE KALB COUNTY, ILL.—The Hon. S. S. Bronson, Liberal candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Illinois, spoke at De-Kalb on the 5th inst., and at Sycamore on the 6th. Both meetings were largely attended.

LASALLE, ILL.—At LaSalle, on the 10th inst., Judge Parks, of Joliet, made an address to the Liberals. The largest hall in the place, holding some 700 persons, was crowded with voters, while 1,000 people sought in vain to gain admittance. "Judge Parks made hosts of friends while here; and, to anyone acquainted with the political drift in this district, his election is a foregone conclusion. As a straw indicative of the better judgment of our Republican friends, I will state, that one of their prominent men, a member of their Executive Committee, has been betting that this town will give 600 Liberal majority." Our correspondent adds:

The record of Judge Parks' opponent, Franklin Corwin, is just now a matter of research, so far as his treatment of the soldiers' families during the war; and the revelations now destined to awaken merited indignation throughout this district. Mr. Corwin was an extensive recruiting agent early in the war, and his eloquent appeals to the patriotism of young men induced many to enlist, to the neglect of family. While he laid the parental hand of authority heavily upon his own son to dissuade him from serving his country in that way. He further swore promised that the families of those who enlisted should be cared for as his own, so long as he had a crust to divide. Such appeals did, prove inspired many to enlist; but alas! On y a brief time elapsed before this same man, as a member of our board of Supervisors, introduced before that body a resolution withdrawing all aid from the families of "Our Boys in Blue," except as they obtained it by making application to the Overseer of the Poor, thus placing his wards, for whose comfort he had pledged his personal attention, upon a footing with common paupers. If any one doubts this statement, let him examine the record at Ottawa, for written, official proof thereof. Put La Salle County down as safe for 1,000 Liberal majority, and, at the same time, record the prediction that Judge Parks will not run behind his ticket.

On the 17th inst., there will be a grand Liberal gathering at LaSalle, which will be addressed by Governor Koerner, Governor Palmer, the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, and Judge Eustace.

JANESVILLE, WIS.—A Grant meeting at Janesville, a few days ago, was attended by only 150 persons. "Grant stock is nearly played out in this once stronghold of Republicanism. Let it be remembered that there is a Liberal Republican Club here of 150, every one of whom voted for U. S. Grant in 1868. This city is not the only place hereabout where the Liberals will show great strength on the day of election; the farmers are aroused, and, on the day of election, will poll a vote for Greeley and Brown that will astonish our friends and mortify our enemies."

DANVILLE, ILL.—John A. Logan spoke at Danville on the 11th inst. By actual count, the procession as formed to escort the speaker to the fair-grounds consisted of twenty mounted 'Tanners,' two wagons, one carriage, and eight Marshals. This was the more mortifying, as when Logan spoke here in 1866 and 1868, it was conceded by all parties that the largest crowds assembled that had ever been got together in this county. But John's influence is gone here. We count almost certainly upon 300 Liberal Republicans in this county; and, with the Grantites who will not support J. C. Short, —numbering at least 200,—we have hopes of electing Joseph B. Mann to the State Senate, although this Senatorial District has always been largely Republican. Old Vermillion will do her whole duty in November."

PENNSYLVANIA.—John Pope Hodnett spoke at Union, Pa., on the 9th inst. The Opera House was crowded on the occasion. Mr. H. also spoke at Grand Station, Pa., on the 11th; Dan. Rice presiding at the meeting.

HALIFAX, ILL.—A Liberal meeting was held at Oak Vesper, No. 10, which was addressed by the Hon. Martin Shallenbarger. "Altogether, it was the best speech, best-conducted and best-attended affair of the kind, in Galva, since Lovejoy's time. To-day [Sept. 11] a large delegation goes from here to Cambridge, to hear the Hon. Lyman Trumbull speak."

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

Letter from the Hon. S. S. Hayes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I find in the morning papers a report of the proceedings of a public meeting, called "to the end that the people of Chicago must demand that murderers shall be hanged," which was held at the Board of Trade rooms, Thursday night, 12th inst.

At this meeting, resolutions were passed expressing the "determination that the laws of the land shall be made effective to suppress crime, and of uniting in making provision that the severest punishment shall be visited upon murderers and villainous perpetrators of crime;" and providing "that a Citizens' Committee of twenty-five be nominated by the Chairman, and ratified by the meeting, whose duty it shall be to aid the authorities in the prompt arrest, speedy trial, and sure punishment of criminals; that the said Committee, when deemed advisable by them, may offer rewards, engage counsel, and employ the services of special detectives and other agencies; and that the people of Chicago will supply such pecuniary demands by voluntary subscriptions; that the said Committee is requested to perfect their organization without delay, and that they are hereby empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number."

Among the names of the Committee appointed in pursuance of these resolutions, I find my own.

It is impossible for me to act on this Committee, and I respectfully decline the appointment. In doing so, I feel it to be due to the highly-respectable gentlemen who called the meeting, and to the community, which is deeply interested in the subject discussed, to make a few suggestions in relation to the enforcement of the criminal laws in this city.

I would remark, first, that, while it is the right of citizens, and sometimes their duty, to meet together and proffer assistance to the authorities in the suppression of crime, the responsibility should remain where it is placed by law, upon the officers elected or appointed for the purpose; and the plea of inability should not be admitted for a moment, because the ordinary means for them are amply sufficient; and, in this city, we have an Executive head, the Mayor, who, at his own request, has been clothed with additional power for the speedy removal of incompetent or unfaithful officers, and the preservation of order and security. Behind the officers, and ready to support them, stand the Governor, and the entire people of the State. The Mayor has shown a disposition to exert his authority, and will doubtless do so further, when satisfied or informed as to the requirements of the situation.

No evidence has yet been made public showing corruption either in the Governor or the members of the Supreme Court. If they are corrupt, they should be impeached; if not, they should not be blamed because, on the one hand, convicts have been pardoned upon the prayer of the officers and juries who tried them, or of a large number of other reputable citizens; or, on the other, because pardons have been considered, on account of erroneous proceedings in the Courts below. No good can result to the cause of law and order from railing at the Supreme Judges for the due performance of their solemn duty. If criminals profit by it, the remedy is greater care in the Courts below to avoid error. If the Governor has been induced to pardon in improper cases, the evil may be prevented for the future by requesting him not to act on the Mayor's copies of all petitions for the pardon of criminals convicted here, with the names of signers, for examination and publication, and to wait for the Mayor's objections before granting the pardons.

Is it true that, in Chicago, crimes are committed because of the impunity of criminals who have been arrested and tried for felony? Or is the Governor's pardoning power exercised upon the first arrest and trial usually convicted and punished?

What, then, are the causes of the frequency of crimes, and the escape of criminals, not from conviction, but from arrest?

I answer, one cause is the open and notorious disregard of law, in not requiring the closing of liquor-stores on Sunday, the day of public worship for nearly all our religious denominations, and the only time of recreation for the laboring people and their wives and children, when they are liable to be assaulted in the streets and murdered by half-crazy ruffians from the dramshops of the vilest sort.

A second cause is the demoralization of many of the police-force by giving their appointment to ward politicians, and by requiring of them partisan services, which have been so justly and forcibly condemned by Mr. Greenebaum, the President of the meeting.

The third and principal cause I find in the treatment that regards as well-known criminals receive from our authorities. It is notorious that such persons are either suffered to walk our streets unmolested, or are permitted to be arrested after arrest for trivial cause, on condition that they leave the city. The consequence is, that there is a constant circulation of criminals to and from the principal cities, and over the main thoroughfares of the country, and they are found in swarms in Chicago, where the prizes offered their rascality are so great and tempting.

If you wish for peace and safety, enlarge your jails and workhouses; arrest all your vagrants, your travelling burglars and thieves, who are well known to the police. Upon conviction, send them to prison, and keep them there, on prison fare, and at hard labor, until the end of their respective terms. In a short time, the fraternity throughout the United States will understand that Chicago is an unsafe place for them, and will give us "a wide berth," seeking other and safer fields of action.

I give these suggestions for what they are worth, hoping they may be of some service. Yours truly, S. S. HAYES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1872.

SHOOTING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Results of a Secret Marriage.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 12.

Last Saturday afternoon the quiet village of Lakeville, a portion of Middleboro', in this State, was thrown into a state of excitement by the attempted murder of the wife of Mr. Harrison Staples, one of the Commissioners of Plymouth County, and a gentleman well known both in and out of the county where he resides.

Charles Bassett, step-father-in-law of the woman he shot, was married to Miss Julia Staples in November, 1869. The marriage was a secret one, and it was not until two days after it took place that the parents were informed of what had transpired. Bassett at this time was employed as a laborer on Mr. Staples' place, and, with the exception of three months, he has been at work steady for Mr. Staples since November, 1868. At the time of the marriage they returned to their homes separately, and the same night, while his bride tarried at her cousin's house until the next day, when she returned to her father's home. Nothing unusual was noticed in their deportment, and on the second day the parents were told of what had transpired. They at once took measures to keep the newly married couple apart, and so far as they have any knowledge they succeeded in doing so. The parents objected to Bassett on many accounts. He was poor, and in other respects wholly unfitted for their daughter, and they deemed it very improbable that he would ever be able to provide for her in the manner to which she was accustomed. The reason which led the daughter to consent to secretly marry her father's servant are not plain at this time, but, if the current gossip of the village is accepted, the marriage was one of mutual regard. Many visits had consummated and with the consent of the parents.

Bassett remained at work for Mr. Staples for about a month after his marriage, and during this time he was employed in efforts of her parents, and especially her mother, refused to live him. They all desired him to go away, and finally he did so, in December, and took work in the employ of Mr. Staples since. At frequent intervals since then he has visited Mr. Staples' house, generally when somewhat intoxicated, and Mr. Staples says, and that the last time since his wife to go and live with him, as he was sick of being a married man by brevet. Where he intended to take his wife does not appear, but he always refused to go with him. He was allowed at first to enter the house and hold conversation with his wife, but finally he used such language at his visits, in his rage at finding her still determined not to leave her father's house, that he was not granted that privilege. No legal steps were taken to procure a separation by the parents, as they were in hopes that he would after a time cease to trouble them, and he had gone to his other parents-in-law to live.

Matters continued in this way until last Saturday afternoon, when Bassett, who had been in Taunton the week previous, appeared at Mr. Staple's house. Mrs. Staples and her daughter were at home, Mr. Staples in Boston. Bassett stopped upon the piazza in front of the house, went to a window and began talking in his old vein, at the same time showing a pistol, which, he afterward stated, he purchased in Taunton. He had been drinking, as was his custom when he paid his visits to his wife. After talking a moment or two, Bassett started for the door, as was met by Mrs. Staples, who is a large and very spirited woman. She was armed with a cane, and she used it in a vigorous manner in defending her person in-law. He retreated down the piazza to the walk, where he turned and fired. For the moment Mrs. S. was not fully aware that she had been shot, and she turned and walked into the house. The sight of blood upon her dress was the first intimation she had, and the daughter at once gave the alarm, calling in a man now employed upon the place. Bassett, after firing the shot, started and ran across the fields to the house of Mr. H. Coombs, a constable with whom he was well acquainted. Mr. Coombs was on the point of driving away as Bassett rushed up to him, exclaiming: Arrest me; arrest me; I have shot Mrs. Staples! This he repeated twice, and then asked whether he had not better go and jump into the river. Mr. Coombs quieted him, and taking him in charge, carried him to Middleboro'. In the meantime Mrs. Staple's neighbors had been sent to Middleboro' to summon medical assistance, and one of them, Mr. Wm. Harlow, entered the complaint against Bassett for a murderous assault. Trial Justice C. B. Wood issued a warrant for his arrest, and as Deputy Sheriff Cole was about starting to find Bassett, Mr. Coombs appeared with him, and he was taken to the Poor Farm, some two miles out of town, for safe keeping. After some time had elapsed, Mrs. Staples was visited by Drs. Drake and Comstock, who made an attempt to find the bullet by probing. The ball entered the abdomen on the left side, near the naval, and took a downward course. After probing for some time, the attempt to find the ball was given over, for the time, and no attempt has since been made to find it. Mrs. Staples is considered in a very precarious condition, from the fact that she has lived since Saturday, without further unfavorable symptoms, it is thought that the ball did not penetrate any vital part, which, in such case, her ultimate recovery is probable.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE IN NAPLES.

Betrothed Lovers Bound with Cords Found Floating in the Beautiful Bay—What a Banker's Obstinacy Did.

From the Osservatore Romano, Aug. 10.

A melancholy occurrence, which has no parallel in the records of romantic crime, recently took place in Naples. In the River a Chiaja, in front of the Villa Sig. Scrapiglione, who is the official agent in Naples of the Royal Lottery Bureaus, and the owner of a magnificent silk bazaar and a private banking house on the Toledo. He has a son, Giovanni, and two daughters. Mrs. Risel died several years ago. The son had long lived in an English boarding house in the Strada Santa Caterina di Chiaja, kept by one Byrne.

In old Bomba's flourishing days, a groom was sent to England to purchase valuable horses. While in London His Majesty's groom died. By the old King's permission, the horses were given to Byrne, who was an expert jockey. Byrne went to Naples and was engaged in His Majesty's stables. Step by step he advanced to the position of Master of Horses. When should King was dying he did not forget the horseman. During the brief reign of the puppy reign of Francis II. Second, Byrne retained his old position, and when the new King was driven from Naples his Queen promised the horseman that he or his family would never want as long as her purse could assist them. Byrne had saved money, and when quiet reigned in Naples he settled up his connections and quitted boarding house, which has ever since been the favorite resort of tourists in moderate circumstances.

Young Giovanni Risel had been for several years a visitor at Byrne's house, ostensibly to procure a knowledge of English, but really to court one of Byrne's daughters, Mr. Byrne had two daughters, Eliza and Martha, who were accomplished and of great beauty. Eliza, the elder, wished to her remarkable personal charms an amiability of character sufficient to win the most fastidious. She formed a union with young Risel, and both lived with the firm determination of becoming one day man and wife. The marriage day was finally settled upon, but Risel's father objected. Mr. Byrne was indignant at the elder Risel's objection, and refused to permit his daughter to hold further communication with the banker's son.

From the 6th to the 9th inst., which included the day assigned for their wedding (Aug. 8), nothing was heard of the Byrne or Giovanni Risel. Rumors of an elopement were inevitable, the general belief being that they had fled to Wemys' Bay, near Greenock, Scotland, where Miss Byrne has many friends. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the proposed nuptial day, when the sun had just set over the grand Bay of Naples, and when thousands were going to the princely grounds of the Villa Reale to hear the music of revel in the luxuries of the daintily-fashioned saloons, the attention of a policeman was attracted to something which was occasionally rolled by the tide up the convex walling of the public garden on the bay. Treasuring the folds of a silken dress, and also the garments of a man made the gend'arme hasten to the station-house of the dead-house and announce what had been. The morgue boat, with its dusky coverings, was sent to the spot and the objects were hoisted on board. A young man and woman bound together with cords around the ankles and necks were revealed to the men in the boat. The girl had been beautiful. The pearly teeth, shield-like features, and splendid auburn tress put the corpse-mongers out of the usual routine of cold carelessness for once. The portly form of the well-known and universally admired Giovanni Risel was then discovered.

The music in the garden was hushed, and the news of the discovery sped through every circle within the Villa Reale—nobles, nobilities, aristocracy, and plebeians. The point of the public garden, opposite gloomy Vesuvius, where the corpses were found, was thronged with spectators, and the boat was followed on its way up the bay to the dead house. A child of pursuit Risel was found on Risel, and it was proven that he and the girl died from the effects of poison. The bodies were taken to the late dwelling of Miss Byrne, and afterward the remains of Giovanni Risel were sent to his father's house.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—11 a. m.—Flour, 8s. Winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring, 12s 4d@9s; 10d; white, 12s 10d@12s. Corn, 25s 3d@26s. Pork, 83s 6d. Lard, 42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, 30s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 8d@12s 9d; white, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 26s 3d. Lard, 41s. Receipts of wheat for three days 31,000 qrs, 11,000 being American.

LONDON, Sept. 13—Consols, money, 93½; account, 93½@93¾; bonds of '65, 93½; of '67, 92½; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 20½.

PARIS, 4 p. m.—Rentes 73 f 42c. Specie in the Bank of France increased 4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling upland, 9½d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

	Bales.
Sales of the week	61,000
Export	16,000
Speculation	4,000
Stock	514,000
American	180,000
Receipts	22,000
American	8,000
Actual export	11,000
Stock afloat	107,000
American	1,000
Receipts of week	61,000
Same last report	9,000

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and drooping, with all varieties. California white wheat, 12s 9d@13s 3d; red spring, 12s 4d@12s 10d; winter, 12s 2d@12s 6d. Flour, 30s 6d. Corn, 26s 3d. Receipts of wheat for past three days, 31,000 quarters; American, 20,000 quarters. Lard, 41s. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 56s; short ribs, 54s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13 — CATTLE — Receipts, 476, making the total supply for the week 4,896, or 104 cars, against 556 last week. The market completely bare of stock. All cattle left unsold yesterday afternoon were shipped this morning. No sales to report.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,000, making the total supply for the week 7,000, or 140 cars, against 7,400 last week. Market closed dull and heavy at 25c off on Canada lambs and Western sheep. Canada sheep remain strong at yesterday's prices. Si-yearl lots of lambs and sheep are unsold, which will be shipped Host to-day if in first hands. Sales: 207 Canada lambs, at 75 to 78 lbs, at 5c; 39 Canada sheep, av 210 to 220 lbs, at 3½@3¾c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,500, making the total supply for the week thus far, 27,000, against 26,000 last week. Market active at an advance on good hogs of 15@25c per cwt. Sales of 24 Michigan hogs, av 194 lbs, at 4½c; 600 Ohio hogs, av 190 to 255 lbs, at $4.00@5.20; 45 Indiana hogs, av 195 lbs, at $4 85.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—BEEVES—To-day 53 cars, making 2,920 to-day for the week, against 14,170 last week. Many sales and considerable unsold stock goes over until to morrow. No change in prices, which is scarce, but Texans gist the market. Sales: 1 car, 1,400 lbs, selling at 9½; 6 cars, 1,050 ave, sold at 7½; 6 cars Illinois, 700 ave, at 7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,600 to-day and 21,400 thus far this week, against 28,100 last week. The op till sell at 5@6½; extras at 7½, but lambs are lower at 8@8½c. Sales: 1 car, 70 lbs per head, and a car of 85 lbs Canadas at 7½.

HOGS—To-day 3,200, making 31,600 thus far this week, against 34,800 last week. Sold at 5½@5¾c. Dressed, light, 7½c lower. Two cars stale sold, alive, at 4½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The market is active in cotton goods. Brown and bleached sheetings are in good demand and held at firm prices, with a prospect of an advance in some of the finer grades. Prints are in continued request and selling very freely. Cotton and wool flannels are in demand. Foreign goods are active. Cotton velvets are in demand. Shawls are in good request, and steady prices rule for all fabrics. The imports of dry goods for the week were, specie value $1,407,000; total, $5,000,000; entered for consumption during the week, $4,614,767, and $4,681,509 last week. The total for this week will be about $6,000,000.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Sept. 13 — Cattle—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, 6½@7c; stockers, 4@5c; prospects slow. Sheep—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 5½@6c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@5c; prospects slow. Hogs—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.10@5.40; Yorkers, $4 70@5.10; prospects fair.

The Produce Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firmer; XXX, $7.00@8 12½; family, $8.00@10 00. Corn dull; white and white mixed, 39@40c; yellow, 41c.

BRAN—97½c.

HAY—Choice scarce at $20 00; prime dull at $24 00@26 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $14.80. Bacon firmer at 8½@9½c; 1's@10c; 11@11½c. Hams, smoked, 12½@13c. Lard firmer; choice tierces, 10½@10¾c; keg, 12½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar scarce and firm; good fair, 8½@8½c; prime, 8½@9c. Coffee firmer; ordinary to prime, 21@24c; sight, ½ discount.

GOLD—113.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 1,000 bales; low middlings, 19½c; receipts, 2,000 bales; stock, 17,000 bales; week's sales, 480 bales; receipts, net, 5,-114 bales; gross, 9,214 bales; exports, New York, 592 bales.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c@91 00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—COTTON—Quiet but irregular; sales, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm at higher prices, more active; receipts, 11,000 bris; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6 60; common to good extra, $6 70@7 40; good to choice do, $7 45@8 00; white wheat extra, $8 25@9 25; St. Louis, $7 75@11 10. Rye flour a shade better at $4.50@6 20. Wheat 1@2c better; No. 2 spring, $1 07½@1 08; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1 03; No. 2 and No. 3 Chicago mixed, $1 05; No. 2 do to arrive, $1 03; do, 1,000 bu, $1 04; No. 1 do, 1,000 bu, $1 06; Milwaukee do, $1 02; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 01; new winter red western, $1 09@1 04. Rye quiet; Western, $1 06@1 07; State and Canada, $1 08@1 09. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 156,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 43@43½c; sail do, 45@46c; unsound, 42@43c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and firmer; receipts, 23,000 bu; Western, 45@47c; Ohio, 48@49c; new, 39@44c.

HOPS—Firm; Western, 20@27c.

GROCERIES—Rio, 14½@15c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses firm; clayed, 39@39c; grocery, 32@36c. Rice firm at 9½@9¾c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 42@43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $14 00@14 50; prime mess, $13.00@13 50; Beef active; mess, $8 00@7 00; extra, $8 00@16 00; other grades unchanged. Lard firm; No 1 to prime steam, new, 9½@9½c; old, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 91½.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 13—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09 cash. Corn active.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; sales of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota extra family, $7.75@9.50. Wheat dull and weak; choice red Western, $1 09@1.20. Rye steady at 80c. Corn quiet and firm; yellow, 46c; mixed Western, 45c. Oats quiet; new Western mixed and deposited, 40@42c; dark, 38c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13 — BREADSTUFFS — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened active and closed dull; Western red, $1.06@1.70; do amber, $1 06@1.80. Corn dull; mixed, Western, 41½@41c for prompt delivery; Southern, 40@41c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Bulk meats firm and higher; shoulders, 7½; sides, 9½@9¾c; clear rib, 10½c. Bacon unchanged. Sugar cured hams, 18c. Lard dull at 9½.

WHISKEY—Active demand; choice, 90@92c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Cotton quiet and steady; sales, 35c; steam, 30c; stock, 35c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6½; sides, 8½@8½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7½; sides, 9½@9¾c. Lard quiet; steam, 9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

HOGS—Steady at 5½@5.10.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; a few lots sold at 10@15c per bbl higher; wheat in demand; No. 2 spring, $1 05; No. 3 red fall, $1.05; No. 2 do, $1.75. Corn a shade higher; No. 2, 36c cash; 33½@36c seller October. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 26c cash; 25½@26c seller October. Barley better; Iowa and Nebraska, 65@76c. Rye firm; prime, 85c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14 12½@14 50. Bacon scarce and firm, but only order trade. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Lard firmer; winter tierce, 9½c.

HOGS—Firm at 4½@5c.

CATTLE—Steady; 2@10c for choice.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 13—COTTON—Dull and a shade lower; low middling, 18c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $14 00. Bacon, shoulders, 8½; clear rib, 11½; clear sides, 11½.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter lead at $1.45. Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 40c; low do, 47c. Oats—No. 1 new State, 34c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; double extra spring, $7 25@8 00. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.07; Corn steady; No. 1, 37c. Oats firm; No. 2, 26 C. Rye steady; No. 1, 86c. Barley firm; No. 2, 87c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14c; Oswego, 21c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 97,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13—COTTON—Dull and drooping at 18@18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal dull and drooping at $2 60@2 70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

HAY—$20.00@21 00.

BRAN—$17 00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; shoulders, 8c; clear sides, 11@11½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 13—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1 01; No. 1, $1 00. Corn steady at 40c. Oats steady at 25c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—PROVISIONS—A shade firmer. Mess pork, $13 00. Bacon, shoulders, 7½; clear rib, 9½; clear, 10½ @11c packed. Bulk shoulders, 6½; clear rib, 9c; clear sides, 9½c loose; sugar-cured hams firm and higher at 11@11½c. Lard steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—Flour steady at $6 50; city spring, $7.25. Wheat higher and firmer; sales, 32,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.46, part 60 days; Corn 2@3c better; sales, 8,000 bu No. 2 Western. Oats dull; No. 1 Toledo at 37c. Freights and other articles unchanged.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. B. WALKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
No. 200 WEST MADISON-ST.

[Established in Chicago A. D. 1857.
Attends exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and has all modern appliances for the relief of the Blind and Deaf.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & BIRD.....Lessees and Managers

FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY
AT 2 O'CLOCK.

A DOUBLE BILL
This Afternoon and Evening.

The Great Wonders, late of Mible's Garden, New York.

THE EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS.
The Brilliant Vocalist, MISS SALLIE MASON.
The wonderful imitator, PROF. FOX.

Frank Gilmore, Wash Norton, Miss Martha Fox, James Collins, Warren Stevens, Kenzie Gray, Charley Hamilton, Harry Richmond, Harry Quick, Frank Nelson, Signor Cappelo.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE.

Sixteen beautiful young ladies led by the Star Premier, Miss HATTIE REMMELBERG; etc. DAVID COSTA; Miss Sophie Remmelberg, Musical Director.

Commencing at 8 o'clock p. m.

TWO GRAND BALLETS.

To conclude with the new Domestic Drama entitled

THE TIDE OF FORTUNE.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SEASON TICKETS
FOR SALE ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, Sept. 16, at 8 a. m.

TICKETS FOR THE SOUTH SIDE COURSE AT
CARPENTER & SHELDON'S,
204 Wabash-av., near Twenty second-st.

TICKETS FOR THE WEST SIDE COURSES AT
HORTON'S LIBRARY, 632 West Lake-st.
WEST SIDE LIBRARY, 235 W. Madison-st

SEASON TICKETS, including Reserved Seat for TEN LECTURES, $4 00.

In order that we may reserve a sufficient number of desirable seats to accommodate those wishing single tickets on the evenings of the lectures, we have decided to sell only a limited number of Season Tickets, viz: 600 for the South Side and 600 for the West Side Course.

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Managers, 204 Wabash-av.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY MATINEE,
SARATOGA
Doors open at 1 o'clock. Performance commences quarter before 2. Order your carriages at 4.

SARATOGA Saturday Night

SARATOGA till further notice.

Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Second and Last Week of

OLIVER DOUD BYRON

In the greatest of all sensation dramas,

Across the Continent,

Is receiving in the celebrated Concert Scene New and Beautiful Songs and Duo con.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York, has exclusive control of the Western routes of the following "Star" Lecturers and Readers: Rev. E. H. Chapin, Gen. Kilpatrick, P. T. Barnum, James Anthony Froude, Edmund Yates, Rev. Joseph Cook, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Eugene Lancaster, Kate Field, Lillian Edgerton, Miss Cady Stanton, Anna Dickinson, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rose Terry, Mrs. Livermore, Col. R. King, Dr. Holland, Phillips Brooks, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Bayard Taylor, Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Newman, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Storrs, and one hundred others. Full terms and circulars sent on application to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York city. N. B.—We have no representative in the West.

GRAND OPENING.

CONCERT AND BALL

AT UNION HALL, Nos. 1208 and 1206 South Halsted-st., by Messrs. Ehrler & Haase, on SUNDAY, 15th of September, 1872, commencing at 3 p. m.

A considerable amount of money has been spent in making this the most comfortable hall of South Chicago (especially after Fire). Ehrler's Band, Schoenacher, architect, and painted by W. J. Burtsell. Also having a splendid shop, 40 feet long, where liquors, and cigars, a bowling alley, billiards, etc. We can assure the public a happy entertainment.

Tickets for concert and ball, $1.

EHRLER & HAASE.

Military Ball.

The Polish American Chicago Guard will give a grand Military Ball at Aurora Hall, corner Second-st. and Milwaukee-av, on Monday evening, 16th inst., the proceeds to be applied toward furnishing a uniform. All military and citizens are invited to give their support.

M. A. LEWANDOWSKI,
Capt. T. NUMEREWSKI,
Capt T. SAREMBA.

TRUSSES, &c.

The Common Sense TRUSS!

Adopted by the United States Government. Having been unanimously recommended as the most perfect instrument in use by the Board of Medical Officers, appointed to examine the merits of Trusses, by act of Congress, approved May 28, 1872, and receiving the full approval and indorsement of the Surgeon General of the United States Army. An examination of the list of persons in whose cases permanent

CURES

Have been effected by the use of this instrument will convince any one of its efficiency in the radical cure of

RUPTURE.

Trusses of every description, including Hard Rubber Trusses, Marsh's Medical Care Trusses, German and French Trusses. Also, the most approved styles of Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, Shoulder Braces, etc. Instruments for deformities, of the most scientific principles adapted, and all orders promptly scientifically adjusted.

BARTLETT, HUTMAN & PARKER,
Manufacturers and Importers,
261 South Clark-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE CHICAGO HOUSE OF

DIEBOLD & KRENZLE,

Is now removed to their new and elegant store,

57 STATE-ST., corner Randolph,

Where the public and our old patrons are invited to call.

D. S. COVERT, General Agent.
57 State-st.

STOVES.

The Franklin Iron Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HITCHCOCK & CARTER.

Have on hand, and are manufacturing, a large and varied assortment of Stoves and Stove Ware, which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices. Circulars and price lists sent on application.

Address THE FRANKLIN IRON CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Kankakee, Indianapolis, Louisville, and points in the Southwest. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 78 Harrison-st.

JOSEPH F. TUCKER,
General Freight Agent, Chicago.

General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.
JAMES K. DEMING,
Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and restoration of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that ground, that such bodies will be removed under their direction, at the expense of application to either H. BURLEY, City Physician, or REV. C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between R. P. Greenleaf and R. A. Batchelor, under the firm name of Greenleaf & Batchelor, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All partnership business of the late firm will be settled by R. P. Greenleaf and Thomas H. Douglas, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 147 Twenty-second-st.

GREENLEAF & DOUGLAS.

Chicago, Sept. 2, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1-3 YOUR LIFE
IS SPENT IN BED.

You get the most comfort by using the CHICAGO IMPROVED

Woven Wire Mattress,

WHITTLESEY & PETERS,
239 West Madison-st.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between James Sullivan and C. A. Leavens, under the name and style of SULLIVAN & CO., is dissolved as to said firm this date.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1872.

C. A. LEAVENS.

RUPTURE.

Dr. MARSH'S Radical Cure Truss—the only Truss that cures Rupture. All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically adjusted. The office of

DR. MARSH & SON, 289 Wabash-av.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
Will cure any
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Ulceration of the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver
It is not a spring Water. Put up only by all druggists

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14,
At their salerooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
with Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, H

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new ATLANTIC and PACIFIC line from Buffalo to the Mississippi River to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the through line of the Canada Southern, and is being built by the same men. Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon Dewitt, John F. Tracy, David Dows, H. L. Scott, Henry Hilton, W. H. H. Moore, Russell Sage, Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors of the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Henry Day Dimock, David Dows, Royal Phelps, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have a low grade and easy curves, being unsurpassed in the world for easily straight and level. Much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety, than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more will be completed and in operation by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the coming year. Steel rails and iron for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road confine themselves to the Chicago feeders to obtain for it its profitable business, as the others, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of affording the cheapest transportation practicable.

The through lines will make the shortest time between Chicago and New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them on several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the utmost confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,

27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a decree of trust, rendered at panel of the Circuit Court of Athens County, Ohio, at the March term of said Court, A. D. 1872, in the case of Dorcas Ann Dorr et al. against Henry Dorr et al. (41 of the records of said county), reference to the Master Commissioner of said Court, for a more full and complete statement of the case, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth W. Smith, deceased, in Rand and his wife Elizabeth W. Rand, and Samuel D. Dewitt and his wife Henrietta V. Dewitt, Henry Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Kennedy, in Chicago, Illinois, are grantees, and Rodolph De Odell, who died pendente lite, and to whom he is grantee, to which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of seven promissory notes of even date therewith, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars on real estate, in the city of Athens, Ohio, described in a conveyance thereof by said Barber and wife to said Smith, which said notes are fully described in said deed of trust for the said notes, continued for more than ten days, on

MONDAY, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1872,

at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

Situate in the city of Athens, county of Athens, and state of Ohio, and known as the Ohio University Lands, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in the north line of Union street, where the west line of Richland avenue intersects the same; thence north 1° west 20 rods to a stone; thence west 20 rods to a stone; thence south 1° east 20 rods to a stone in the north line of Union street; thence east 20 rods to the place of beginning, containing two and one-half acres of land, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash in hand on the day of sale, sufficient to pay the costs of suit, and the balance in one year from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually, and secured by the mortgage of the premises sold.

Dated this 4th day of September, A. D. 1872.

JOHN C. BAKER, Master Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

The demand for money in the market increases gradually, and many of the banks call at the market daily. Some persons begin to appreciate that the scarcity of available cash capital will affect the operations particularly will be checked by it, but there is reason to believe that the demand for capital will be the means of drawing money from places where the rates of interest are less remunerative. The increase in the trade and population of the city, and the consequent demand for a variety of real estate, are all circumstances that will inspire capital with confidence in the securities offered here, and though rates of money will probably be high, there will be plenty of it to be had by paying such rates, this being the principal inducement that will bring it here. At present, how little use it would seem, with a full knowledge of how capital is coming here now, we may mention that a Building Company recently organized, and which has been more than three or four months in drawing its capital from the East, has already received one hundred dollars on real estate security in the city at a good per-cent.

PROMPT PAYMENTS.

The Chicago merchants pay promptly! It is a question frequently asked on the Atlantic seaboard where our merchants are buying goods. In this connection we have taken occasion to ask a number of our banks as to what proportion of their paper falling due at their counters are paid promptly at maturity. One instance will serve as a fair average of all the banks. At the bank in question 150 pieces of paper—notes and acceptances—fell due on Wednesday of this week. Of these 150 pieces 145 were paid before 2 o'clock p. m. on that day. Of the remaining 5 were protested. From this and other instances, we believe that not over 4 per cent of all the notes and acceptances falling due at Chicago banks go to protest. This will probably compare favorably with the proportion of protests in many other cities. Protest does not, of course, necessarily imply entire default of payment of the indebtedness, but only delay until after the date of maturity. There is, however, a class of drafts or collections which are sent, and of which a much larger per centage is either protested or returned to the drawers for non-acceptance. These are chiefly drafts drawn by Eastern merchants on merchants here, for goods sold on time and for which no note has been given. The most general reasons given for refusing acceptance are that the debt is not due," or, "the amount is not the same as the invoice," or some such sort. There are, however, no more refusals to accept here than in other cities where such "drafts to press collections" are sent. The point we wish to make apparent in this connection is, that when Chicago merchants give their notes, or accept drafts, they pay promptly at maturity.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling very abundant, owing to the large volume of grain, cattle, hogs, wool, etc., going forward to the East. It was quotable at 75c to $1.00 per $1,000 discount.

Drafts on New York City will have to bear a portion of the loss, as a considerable quantity called at the paper of the Baltimore firms is in the hands of brokers for sale. Quotable at par generally. The immediate cause of the fullness can be traced to the unusual exertions effort to pull the prices of ins and outs at the last session of Congress." It was reported on the street this afternoon that a member of a prominent stock brokers' firm had declared with $70,000.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Up to the 10th inst. the Treasury Department had issued $2,870,000 of the new Clearing House certificates. The Philadelphia Ledger (usually very correct in its opinions and commercial) says, in relation to the certificates:

This system will increase the currency balance of the country and at the same time supply the banks with a safe and convenient substitute for legal tenders and bank bills that the same as if they were deposited with the Sub-Treasury. In other words, this is a substitute for gold or greenbacks to the amount required previously from $20,000,000.

In this however, the Ledger is wrong, and we have before us the law of July 12, 1870, authorizing the certificates to show that the law practically permits the banks deposited for certificates be counted as a part of the currency balance of the Treasury, viz.:

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be held to authorize any deposit of any part of the currency and the United States notes for the redemption, conversion or exchange of which bonds, notes or other United States notes of like amount, shall not be lawfully deposited with the Treasurer, and used only for the redemption of such currency.

The currency balance of the Treasury is the amount from which the currency circulation of the country is supplied, and which is increased or decreased from time to time. If it were not for the provision in the section quoted above the banks might call for, and receive, $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 of the new certificates, and so throw that amount into the currency balance, from which they would inevitably flow out into the general circulation, and the practical result be an increase of the volume of the currency to that amount.

The new certificates are handsomely engraved, and printed on paper of a peculiar texture. There are two denominations only—$5,000 and $10,000. It is understood that the Western people to whom the portraits of two Western men are engraved on them, viz.: that of Stephen A. Douglas, late of Illinois, and that of Governor E. D. Baker, once of Galena and afterward of California, on the $5,000.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Myers, Lunt, Preston & Keen quote stocks and bonds in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Bonds of 72	113½	114
Bonds of '81	113½	114
Bonds of '82	113½	114
Bonds of '83	113½	114
Bonds of '84	113½	114
Bonds of '85	113½	114
Bonds of '86	113½	114
Bonds of '87	113½	114
Bonds of '88	113½	114
Bonds of '89	113½	114
Bonds of '90	113½	114
Bonds of '91	113½	114
Bonds of '92	113½	114
Bonds of '93	113½	114
Bonds of '94	113½	114
Bonds of '95	113½	114
Bonds of '96	113½	114
Bonds of '97	113½	114
Bonds of '98	113½	114
Bonds of '99	113½	114
Bonds of 1900	113½	114
Bonds of 1901	113½	114
Bonds of 1902	113½	114
Bonds of 1903	113½	114
Bonds of 1904	113½	114
Bonds of 1905	113½	114
Bonds of 1906	113½	114
Bonds of 1907	113½	114
Bonds of 1908	113½	114
Bonds of 1909	113½	114
Bonds of 1910	113½	114
Bonds of 1911	113½	114
Bonds of 1912	113½	114
Bonds of 1913	113½	114
Bonds of 1914	113½	114
Bonds of 1915	113½	114
Bonds of 1916	113½	114
Bonds of 1917	113½	114
Bonds of 1918	113½	114
Bonds of 1919	113½	114
Bonds of 1920	113½	114
Bonds of 1921	113½	114
Bonds of 1922	113½	114
Bonds of 1923	113½	114
Bonds of 1924	113½	114
Bonds of 1925	113½	114
Bonds of 1926	113½	114
Bonds of 1927	113½	114
Bonds of 1928	113½	114
Bonds of 1929	113½	114
Bonds of 1930	113½	114
Bonds of 1931	113½	114
Bonds of 1932	113½	114
Bonds of 1933	113½	114
Bonds of 1934	113½	114
Bonds of 1935	113½	114
Bonds of 1936	113½	114
Bonds of 1937	113½	114
Bonds of 1938	113½	114
Bonds of 1939	113½	114
Bonds of 1940	113½	114
Bonds of 1941	113½	114
Bonds of 1942	113½	114
Bonds of 1943	113½	114
Bonds of 1944	113½	114
Bonds of 1945	113½	114
Bonds of 1946	113½	114
Bonds of 1947	113½	114
Bonds of 1948	113½	114
Bonds of 1949	113½	114
Bonds of 1950	113½	114
Bonds of 1951	113½	114
Bonds of 1952	113½	114
Bonds of 1953	113½	114
Bonds of 1954	113½	114
Bonds of 1955	113½	114
Bonds of 1956	113½	114
Bonds of 1957	113½	114
Bonds of 1958	113½	114
Bonds of 1959	113½	114
Bonds of 1960	113½	114
Bonds of 1961	113½	114
Bonds of 1962	113½	114
Bonds of 1963	113½	114
Bonds of 1964	113½	114
Bonds of 1965	113½	114
Bonds of 1966	113½	114
Bonds of 1967	113½	114
Bonds of 1968	113½	114
Bonds of 1969	113½	114
Bonds of 1970	113½	114
Bonds of 1971	113½	114
Bonds of 1972	113½	114
Bonds of 1973	113½	114
Bonds of 1974	113½	114
Bonds of 1975	113½	114
Bonds of 1976	113½	114
Bonds of 1977	113½	114
Bonds of 1978	113½	114
Bonds of 1979	113½	114
Bonds of 1980	113½	114
Bonds of 1981	113½	114
Bonds of 1982	113½	114
Bonds of 1983	113½	114
Bonds of 1984	113½	114
Bonds of 1985	113½	114
Bonds of 1986	113½	114
Bonds of 1987	113½	114
Bonds of 1988	113½	114
Bonds of 1989	113½	114
Bonds of 1990	113½	114
Bonds of 1991	113½	114
Bonds of 1992	113½	114
Bonds of 1993	113½	114
Bonds of 1994	113½	114
Bonds of 1995	113½	114
Bonds of 1996	113½	114
Bonds of 1997	113½	114
Bonds of 1998	113½	114
Bonds of 1999	113½	114
Bonds of 2000	113½	114

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Money easy at 5 to 7, closing firmer at 6, sold quick at 6 and 7. Sterling firmer at 9, sold quick at 9 and 9½, with most of the business at 9. Loans on call, 5 to 7. Discounts, 7 to 8. Exchanges, $12,500,000. The Treasury disbursed $80,000. Governments were dull and heavy; the (old) active at the decline. Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central, Erie, Union Pacific, and C., C. & I. C., in each of which there has been a large short interest, were strong and higher. New York Central closed at considerable strength in the after session. Subsequent quotation from Atlantic Mail, easier at 50 to 50½. Railroad bonds were dull and heavy on low-priced fabrics. The short interest in Erie is so large that it loaned 10-day at 1 per cent for gold to-morrow. C., C. & I. C., and Union Pacific leaned fast. The market closed strong, with an upward tendency. The suppression of the Tribune's attack on Messrs. Gould & Co. is announced. The failure of several well-known dry goods houses in Baltimore creates quite an excitement here. It will probably result in the suspension of from two to four of the largest houses in New City will have to bear a portion of the loss, as a considerable quantity called at the paper of the Baltimore firms is in the hands of brokers for sale. Quotable at par generally. The immediate cause of the fullness can be traced to the unusual exertions effort to pull the prices of ins and outs at the last session of Congress." It was reported on the street this afternoon that a member of a prominent stock brokers' firm had declared with $70,000.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Chicago	$2,870,000
Boston	13,000,000
New York	80,000,000
Philadelphia	10,000,000
Baltimore	3,000,000
St. Louis	2,000,000
New Orleans	1,000,000
Cincinnati	2,000,000
Pittsburgh	2,000,000
Louisville	1,000,000
Cleveland	1,000,000
Detroit	1,000,000
Milwaukee	1,000,000
Total	$120,870,000

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	113½	Coupons, '81	113½
Coupons, '82	113½	Coupons, '82	113½
Coupons, '83	113½	Coupons, '83	113½
Coupons, '84	113½	Coupons, '84	113½
Coupons, '85 (new)	113½	Coupons, '85 (new)	113½
Coupons, '86 (new)	113½	Currency 6s	113½

STATE BONDS.

New Tennessee	72	Old Virginias	65
New Tennessee	72	Old N. Carolinas	30
New Virginias	62	New N. Carolinas	30

STOCKS.

Canton	45½	St. Paul preferred	79½
W. U. Tel	78½	Quicksilver	24½
Quicksilver preferred	44½	Wabash preferred	72½
Mariposa	9½	Fort Wayne	94½
Wells & Co.	36½	Terre Haute	24½
Am. U. Ex.	47½	Terre Haute pref'd	44
U. S. Express	46½	C. & A.	105½
Pacific Mail	50½	C. & A. preferred	119
N. Y. Central	97½	C. & M.	42½
Erie	18½	C. C. & C.	90
Erie preferred	49½	C. & I. C.	32½
Hudson	113	Lake Shore	90
Harlem	130	Illinois Central	127½
Harlem preferred	130	Illinois Central—leased	120
Reading	99½	Union Pacific stocks	31
Northwestern	82½	Union Pacific bonds	80
Northwestern preferred	87½	Sund. Land & Wat'k	10½
N. J. Central	104½	Del., Lack. & West'n	104½
St. Paul	36½	Mo. Pac.	97½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, Sept. 13.

Lot 17, in Block 4, Sec 3, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $2,000.

Quitclaim deed.

Sheriff's sale, to Twenty-second street and Napoleon place, 0 7, 36 ft to alley, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $1,200.

Warranty deed.

West Twenty-first st, s s w 70 of Lincoln st, s f, 25 ft by 124 ft, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $2,000.

Warranty deed.

Ohio st, w of and near Cass st, n s, 26x100 ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $2,700.

Warranty deed.

North Clark st, between Maple and Oak st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $4,500.

Warranty deed.

Lot 16, in Block 1, of s e ¼ Sec. 30, 39, 14, dated June 8; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Lot 19, in sund. dated Sept. 4; consideration, $100.

Warranty deed.

Lot 13, in Block 7, of s ½, Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Lot 21, in Block 16, of s w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 2, of Sheridan av, and 1 of 2 entire blocks, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Dearborn st, n w corner of Twenty-ninth st, 0 f, 33 feet by 124 ft, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $1,500.

Warranty deed.

Dearborn st, s w corner of Boardman st, w f, 75½ feet, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Wood st, 214 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25 ft by 124 ft, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

West Twenty-second st, s s 25 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25 ft, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Hanover st, 100 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 20x100 ft, dated July 30; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Sheridan av, 50 ft n of Kossuth st, w f, 25x90 ft, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 2, of Ellis's sub of s ½ of s e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Butler st, bet Jefferson and Canal sts, n f, 20 ft, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 3, Wicker's Addition, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Warranty deed.

Lots 19 to 24, in same, dated May 29; consideration, $2,000.

Warranty deed.

Lot 31, n of and near North av, 100x132½ ft, with party wall agreement, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $4,500.

Warranty deed.

Emerald st, s of Wyoming st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

School st, s s 70 w of Halsted st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug 29; consideration, $650.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 6, in Block 10, Hyde Park, dated July 24; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 11 and 12, in same, dated July 24; consideration, $14,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,656	9,736	6,440	3,662
Corn, bu	62,085	193,900	169,400	41,000
Oats, bu	190,400	160,000	261,300	41,000
Rye, bu	46,816	182,476	20,000	60,100
Barley, bu	6,462	19,000	1,916	38,000
Grass seed, lbs	20,000	60,000	6,377	38,000
Flax seed, lbs	168,116	179,570	128,644	58,711
Provisions, lbs	270,352	352,330		21,000
Broom corn, lbs	50,000	6,000	102,000	
Hides, lbs				
Pork, brls			200	200
Lard, lbs				61
Tallow, lbs	16,200	20,200	20,200	135
Butter, lbs	28,000	28,000	1,150	1,150
Live hogs, No	63,300	60,000	60,000	21,000
Cattle, No	12,000	6,400	8,300	6,300
Sheep, No	1,000	1,200	900	1,200
Horses, No	200	200	1,200	400
Wool, lbs	91,000	121,470	44,300	145,998
Whisky, brls				1,000
Potatoes, brls	1,000	2,000	2,000	11,000
Lumber, m	2,765	2,741	1,475	2,211
Shingles, m	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Salt, bu	3,000	1,500	1,000	1,348
Coal, tons	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,348

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption, 7,094 bu wheat; 1,161 bu corn; 1,773 bu oats; 1,733 bu rye; 4,182 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 161 cars wheat; 462 cars and 16,600 bu corn; 81 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 102 cars barley. Total, (76 cars) 372,000 bu.

We referred this morning to the fact that a very large proportion of our current receipts of grain is damaged by the wet weather of the past few weeks, which prevents farmers from curing the grain sufficiently to make it dry. The wheat crop was generally very good when reaped, and promised to be first-class in quality. But it was left out in the fields in shock, and the wet weather of the past few weeks has dampened much of it beyond recovery, many of the shocks having green fungi growing on the top, which is as bad as smut in the ear.

Now, it is very well known that the farmers usually stack or house their wheat as soon as possible after harvest. Why did they not do it this year? The answer is that they were excited by the fact that there was a corner in wheat in Chicago, and they wanted to send in as much as possible before the corner should collapse, or run out. Hence they sawed the time usually occupied in stacking, or housing, and began to thrash directly from the field. The experiment was hazardous, and proved to be disastrous. Had the corner continued till the end of the month they would even then have lost money on the remainder not sent in, as the weather turned out; and they had no right to expect any fine weather. Ordinarily they would not so count, for the farming community is generally cautious and conservative. But those who have taken the lead are open to the charge of having acted foolishly, in jeopardizing the welfare, not only of themselves but of others. While those who thus acted are open to the charge of having acted foolishly, in jeopardizing the welfare, not only of themselves but of others, the great blame must fall on those who incited them in the first place. The consumer is always more guilty than he who yields to the temptation.

In this respect, then, the engineers of the late corner in wheat stand arraigned before the world of producers and consumers, as men who, being that they have impoverished the former, and caused the latter to pay an extra price in the cost of the food that must be eaten by them. There can be no doubt that the physical stamina of the human being is impaired by a large extract upon the quality of his food; and there can be no doubt that the purity and vigor of the mental powers are also impaired upon the ailment of the individual. Even if we were to admit that the former furnishes the ground for a terrible indictment against the men of general equity, if not in a court of law; to say nothing of the moral one, it would be hard to find growers of grain is brought home with a force of distinctness that cannot be evaded.

These facts show to what the whole civilized world has suffered either a past or prospective injury from the late corner in wheat; and the damage is of such a character that it is impossible to be repeated in every subsequent year. The commercial community has thus a vital interest in preventing the repetition of such an offence against the general welfare of society. It is to the interest of every one in which the effects of speculative traders are more immediate. The longs and the shorts, as such, have no interest in this matter, whatever may be their position or in concert, to do a grievous wrong to the community. But there is quite as much need of a popular veto on corners in grain as there is for a protest against a few murderers going unhung.

One of our exchanges says:

"The burning of the Iowa elevator in Chicago, some weeks ago, proved to be a boon to every business speculation on the part of the proprietors. He had appropriated some 300,000 bushels of grain left in his charge, and burned it to cover the establishment down to cover up the crime."

This is natural, and correct. There is not the slightest foundation for the charge. The fire was did wrong, and very wrong. In selling the property of the owner of the elevator, and such a fool as to think that the burning down of the elevator would cover up the fault. He knew very well that the account was kept by the State scale, and the corporation and shipments of this house, and these a few would at once bring about a comparison of stocks with the books of the elevator. There is no reason for calling a man a murderer when he has committed a mere breach of trust. No one here, where Mr. Maher is known, will entertain the idea that he could play to the point of incendiary.

There is little change to note to-day in the general activity in produce circles; but a tone of considerable strength is apparent in most of the divisions. This firmness principally hinged upon the prospective scarcity of receipts; not that we have not enough now, but that they are not coming enough and bye. Evidently the cares of the season are not to be considered in accordance with the scripture injunction "Take no thought therefore, no thought for the morrow." The financial situation is easier, and the rates of money and the great scarcity of this staple, keep the speculative spirit dormant and unsettled. Our dealers find it quite impossible to get the goods forward with sufficient enough to satisfy the demands of the country trade, and a further sharp advance is noted. Refined sugars are in good request, and the demand for crushed and powdered at 12½@12¾c; standard A's at 11¾@12c, and kinds at 12@12½c. Aside from sugars the grocery market is well assorted, and for coffees, spices, rice, molasses, and most other articles in the line, prices rule firm and uniform. In the dry goods market there is also a fair new investments. A good degree of activity was witnessed in all departments, and a firm healthy tone seems to pervade the market for all staple articles, cotton textiles, in point of size and general style, continue to look for all that could be desired, and our jobbers express themselves as highly satisfied with the amount of business transacted. The market was moderately active, and, was cooler weather, the feeling generally would be quite lively so far fine grades, the supply of which is very short. Cheap goods continue dull, and satisfactorily active business is now doing and, as a matter of fact, carrying rather light stocks, an advance of 1c was to-day announced in Cochituate A, the price being 14@15c for New York factory, and 13@15c for Western do. Coal remains inactive at former quotations. A firmer feeling was developed in the flax market, and Nos. 1 and 2 whitelead were marked up 25c per 1 brl. An advance was also noted in No. 1 hay of mackerel, in sealed herring. Hay was rather firmer, owing to light receipts. Medicines rather steady. Quiet. In the oil market the only visible change was an advance of 1c in turpentine. A large demand existed for linseed oil, but the supply fell short. Lard oils were more fully sustained. The stocks of common grades are only moderately large, while the supply of choice descriptions is simple, in the markets for metals, tinners' stock, and iron there are few new features to note. Trade in each was active, and prices steady at about the same as last noted. Nails were active at $4 50 per keg. Hides were in good request, and wool were fairly active and steady at unchanged figures. Railroad freights were active at the recent advance. Cooperage was dull and nominal.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's price, with sales of 180 brls at 89c per gallon. The market closed firm.

Lake freights were very active, at a decline of 1c. There was a large supply of vessels, but all the charters were for corn. Several contracts conceded the 1c reduction asked by shippers. A total of the charters was reported which will carry out 45,000 bu wheat, and 499 bu corn; with a "small cargo" of barley. Rail rates closed at 13c on corn, and 15c on wheat, to Buffalo; 15c for corn to Oswego, and 20c for do to Kingston. Throughrates to Boston and Portland were 30c on corn.

Rail freights are now quoted at 35c per 100 lbs to New York, and 40c to Boston on broadcastuffs.

Provisions were rather weak early, and essentially unchanged. Mess pork was in some demand, and an irregular lot sold for shipment at $14.00, while regular was held at $14 25, and it was reported that some 2,500 brls had been sold this week for shipment. That is very good, but at that rate it would take about 10 years to work out our stock of pork, if no new pork were manufactured. Lard was quiet. The Board of Trade Holders are professedly firm, however. Lard was quoted steady, and meats were rather more active. Pickled hams and bellies were in good demand at the following range of quotations: Meat pork, cash or seller September, $14.20@14.30 (cash and regular brands, $14.00@14.25); do seller October, $13.75@14.00; do seller sixty days held at $13.75; do seller December, held at $13.50 for old, and at $13.00 for new; do seller January, $13.00@13.05, cash or seller the month, $[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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Saturday Morning, September 14, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor Brese.

The Hon. Wm. Brose will speak as follows:

Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 24.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 25.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 18.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 19.
Mentioned, Piatt County, Sept. 20.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquis County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardston, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 15.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 16.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
Ottawa, La Salle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 26.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Dongola, Union County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Champaign, Sept. 14. Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Prescott, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Hinsdale, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Crete, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. C. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The developments which have been made touching the Credit Mobilier corruptions are of a nature which invests them with a peculiar significance, and elevates them above the mere personalities which are inevitable in every political campaign. These charges, unless disproved, will outlive the present campaign. They are of a character which will last through a man's life, and adhere to his memory like a bad epitaph. Nearly all the tests which are applied to men's records are dropped and forgotten when the passions and excitements of party strife subside, and the country returns to its accustomed routine of labor and thought. Neither the election of Mr. Greeley nor of General Grant, however, can in any way affect the nature of this Credit Mobilier scandal, or the inevitable influence it must exert upon the parties implicated, or the opinion which people will have of them, who are not careless as to the moral character of the men who hold the highest official stations in the National Assembly. These charges are not of newspaper origin. They were not instituted in any partisan spirit, nor were they launched against the alleged guilty parties in a spirit of partisan rage. The men who are accused of accepting the money, the man who is alleged to have offered it to them, and the man who has divulged the operations, all belong to the same political party. If untrue, the story is not a political canard; if true, it is not gotten up as a political document. It has a broader scope of influence and a deeper import than the phemeral effusions of a political campaign, which are too often engendered of excitement and passion, and end with the occasion which gave rise to them. They have been brought before the country in the regularly attested records of a solemn judicial tribunal, before which a suit was instituted against the Credit Mobilier by Henry S. McComb, one of the original stockholders, to recover the value of 250 shares of stock in that Company, which he claims rightfully belong to him. To make out his case, it became necessary for him to show what disposition had been made of the property of the Credit Mobilier, and this he does by documentary and sworn evidence. There is nowhere, either in the records of the suit or in the reasons for its prosecution, any political motive to be found, or any motive whatever, except a purely commercial one, such as would have actuated any other man of business.

That the charges against these members of Congress may be clearly understood, it is necessary to very briefly review the circumstances preceding them. The Union Pacific Railroad, having been subsidized by the Government in an unusually liberal manner, the Credit Mobilier was organized by prominent railroad men and financiers, as a ring within the Company, for the purpose of controlling the construction of the road and receiving the subsidies. The purpose was thoroughly carried out; the Credit Mobilier not only getting the subsidies, but getting the Union Pacific Road released from certain obligations which had been imposed upon it by acts of Congress. The road cost $25,000,000. The values received by the Credit Mobilier were more than double that amount, the surplus being divided among the stockholders. The evidence in the case alleges that a nominal value of $27,000 in the shares of this Company was divided [illegible] given sums between Congressmen Wilson, Colfax, Patterson, Ferry, Eliot, Dawes, Boutwell, Bingham, and Garfield, by Oakes Ames, a Director in the Credit Mobilier, and a personal and political friend of the gentlemen named, with the implied understanding that this distribution would secure their influence for everything favorable to the interests of the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Road. The actual value of these shares was much greater, for they carried with them the accrued dividends, minus the nominal value of the stock, from April 19, 1866, to Jan. 4, 1868, which was about the time of the alleged delivery, amounting to 270 per cent, in addition to subsequent dividends, amounting to 841 per cent, payable in bonds and stock of the Union Pacific Road, stock of the Credit Mobilier, and cash. The actual value of the assignment was, in gross, about $36,000 to each of those who received $3,000 par value; about $22,000 each to the others. This assertion is made by Mr. McComb in his testimony, and he supports it with letters from Mr. Oakes Ames, declaring that he had placed a part and would place the whole of the stock at Washington, where "it would do the most good," and a memorandum from the same gentleman to Mr. McComb, showing the names of Congressmen to whom the stock had been allotted, and the respective amounts allotted to each.

These charges have now been before the country for two or three weeks, and have not yet received a denial from any of the Congressmen implicated, except Mr. Blaine, and his denial is not of that comprehensive nature which we should like to see. Without an explanation from Mr. Oakes Ames, it does not answer any purpose of a denial, but simply raises a question of veracity between Mr. Blaine on the one hand, and Mr. Ames and Mr. McComb on the other. The statements which have been made show that the Credit Mobilier scandal is neither a political canard nor a mere sensation, which will die out like other sensations. We wish, for the sake of the parties concerned, and still more for the National honor, that it were. It is a matter which vitally concerns the moral character of these Congressmen, and, if its truth is established or allowed to be presumed by the absence of denial on their part, they are ruined men. They occupy the most honorable and responsible offices in the gift of the people, and wield a tremendous influence in the affairs of the Government and upon the interests of the whole country; they are men who hitherto have borne irreproachable characters. They cannot afford to let such charges as these remain unanswered. Immediately upon their publication they should have demanded of Oakes Ames that he explain these suspicious circumstances connected with the distribution of property in the Credit Mobilier, and implicating them in the offence of bribery. If the charges had been made against men in a lower position in the moral scale, like Cameron, Pomeroy, Murphy, Hartranft, Casey, or the carpet-bag officials of the South, who have no characters to lose, and who, therefore, would not be affected by any charges whatever, they could afford to remain silent whatever might be charged against them, indifferent whether people believe it or not. Such men have nothing to lose; these have everything. The truth and the full truth must come, or these Congressmen will be consigned to a worse position than a mere failure to procure a re-election; for no accumulation of votes can wipe out a stain once fixed upon official character.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Secretary Boutwell's name is in Mr. Oakes Ames' list of Senators and Representatives, shown to Mr. H. S. McComb in 1868, to whom he presented liberal donations in the interest of the Credit Mobilier. This is no accusation made by the political opponents of Mr. Boutwell. It is a charge made by Mr. OAKES AMES, who has been a member of Congress from Massachusetts ever since 1862. He was one of Mr. Boutwell's colleagues and intimate friends in the House, and he told McComb that he gave to Mr. Boutwell certain shares (or their equivalent) in the Credit Mobilier; that upon these shares there had, at the time, accrued dividends far exceeding the par value; that, the par value being deducted, the stock, or bonds, or shares, with the remainder of the accrued profits, were placed in the hands [Mr. George S. Boutwell. Mr. Ames does not leave the country in any doubt as to the purpose of thus endowing Mr. Boutwell, Representative in Congress. He writes that he had given these presents or "placed them where they will do most good to us,"—that is, the Credit Mobilier. He further writes to his partner, "I am here [in Washington] on the spot, and can better judge where they should go;" and, in answer to the suggestion that he was too lavish, he says, "You would not want me to offer less than one thousand [illegible] to any one."

Mr. Ames is not a Copperhead, nor is he a Greeley man; was at the time, and is now, a member of Congress from Massachusetts. He is a supporter of Grant and Wilson. He is one of those who do not like Greeley. He is an intense Radical, and bosom friend of Mr. Boutwell. It makes no difference that Mr. Ames is an unwilling witness. His testimony was voluntary, though not intended for publication. He wrote the record of his distribution of half a million of dollars among members of Congress, and the reasons for that distribution, not to expose himself or Boutwell, but to explain how he had expended the money placed in his hands to corrupt Congress. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, had denounced his corporation as a swindle. Ames writes that, having "placed" this money in the hands of Boutwell, Dawes, Garfield, Bingham, Colfax, Henry Wilson, Scofield, and the others, "I don't fear any investigation here,"—that is, in Congress. He had placed the shares where they would "do most good to us," and after that he defied all efforts to investigate.

Mr. Boutwell cannot ignore this accusation of having accepted a consideration for services as a Representative in Congress. Mr. Ames is his equal in character and personal standing. Mr. Boutwell has been guilty of many unexplained irregularities since he was been Secretary of the Treasury, but the public have not suspected him of sharing in any gains made by outsiders. Mr. Oakes Ames, however, has lifted up the roofs that covered many mansions, exposing corruption and official weakness in households hitherto regarded as pure as Diana's temple. Mr. Boutwell stands charged by Mr. Ames with having received this gift of stock, which, in one year from the date of the present, earned the following dividends:

8% per cent in stock of the Union P. R. Road.
20 per cent in bonds of the U. P. R. R.
45 per cent in cash.
21 per cent in stock of Credit Mobilier.

In the light of this unexpected disclosure, the public will naturally inquire whether Mr. Boutwell would openly violate the prohibitions of law in order to enable certain brokers forming the Syndicate to draw $1,900,000 from the Treasury of the United States, without sharing, in some way, the profits of the transaction. If Mr. Boutwell did accept $20,000 from Mr. Oakes Ames, representing the Credit Mobilier, would Mr. Boutwell refuse anything from Jay Cooke, representing the Syndicate? A Secretary of the Treasury, having merely his public duties in view, should have said to Jay Cooke, Henry Clews, and the rest: "No, gentlemen; the law declares that I shall not increase the aggregate amount of the public debt; it also declares that I shall allow only one-half of one per cent for all expenses. If the law were otherwise, I should be happy to fall into your scheme, but I cannot risk my reputation. If I transcend the law, I shall be assailed and accused. If, meanwhile, the National debt is not re-funded at a lower rate of interest, the fault, if any, is with Congress and not with me. I endeavored to get a larger commission allowed, but Congress refused. I cannot accomplish by indirection what I am prohibited from accomplishing directly."

And now we await Mr. Boutwell's answer to Oakes Ames, hoping that it will be consistent with his honor as a legislator and public officer.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. George William Curtis reported, Dec. 18, 1871: "It is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts, that one-fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection." Evidently, then, there is need of reform in that portion of the Civil Service that handles the people's money. This Presidential campaign has already shown that all our civil servants, now as heretofore, are mere tools of the party in power, selling for their salaries not only their time, but their votes and their influence. Evidently, then, the whole Civil Service needs a thorough reform. The fact is admitted by all but a few men of the Butler-Morton stamp, who believe that power should rest with the politicians instead of the people, and so cling desperately to that control of patronage on which their power depends.

There is no one panacea for the present evils of the service. Competitive examination, loudly lauded as it is, cannot put the right men in the right places, except in very exceptional instances. Every one would recognize the absurdity of choosing Cabinet officers or Heads of Bureaus in this way. Why? Because men highly qualified for such positions might be utterly unable to pass the examinations. The same objection holds good for the lower places. The holder of a very important clerkship at Washington said to us recently: "I entered the Department at the bottom, and have worked up to near the top. I know that my superiors are thoroughly satisfied with my work. I have studied its details for years. That very fact, which makes me especially fit for my place, would prevent my ever getting it if I had to try for it in an examination. By letting everything else go, I have mastered this. My ignorance of everything else would keep me out of the lowest clerkship in the Department." This is a fair statement of the case. Making success in competition an universal test would fill our Civil Service with very young men, fresh from school or college, whose knowledge would be, almost invariably, the result of "cramming," not of honest study. The trial of the experiment in England, where, by the way, all the chiefs of the service have protested against it, has created a new profession. There are men, commonly called "crammers," who make a business of fitting candidates to pass these tests. At an examination for the Indian Civil Service, it was noticed that an unusual number of the successful students had been pupils of a particular crammer. Inquiry showed that this man had tutored them, that morning, on the anatomy of the lobster. This was part of the examination, and their perfect knowledge of it counterbalanced their ignorance on other points. According to the London *Quarterly Review*, Mr. Matthew Arnold has said:

> "I have taken part in the examination for the Indian Civil Service, and I can truly say that the candidates to whom I gave the highest marks were, almost without exception, the candidates whom I would not have appointed."

The same authority quotes M. de Tocqueville as saying: "We have [by enforcing competitive examination] brought knowledge and ability to an average, diminished the number of competent employes, and reduced, almost to nothing, the number of distinguished ones." But, if competition will not reform our Civil Service, what will?

We do not belong to the school of destructive reformers, like Wendell Phillips, whose method of building the New Chicago would never have extended beyond burning down the old one. We believe in building up as well as pulling down; and this is the way we would build up: First, let each Department of the Civil Service, like each branch of the army, be wholly separate from the others. Second, have the clerks rank like the officers of an army, taking precedence of each other not only by higher rank, but by seniority in the same rank. Third, when one of them dies, resigns, or is dismissed, advance every subordinate one step, as is done in the army. Fourth, *then* have a competitive examination, varied and thorough, for the lowest place which would thus be vacated. For such a place, little experience would be wanted, and the examination would be, on the whole, the fairest test that could be devised. Fifth, remove men only as army officers are removed, for cause. This is the keystone of the arch. If we are to have 50,000 employes dismissed every fourth year, the other precautions are in vain, for there would be 50,000 places, many of them very high ones, instead of one very low one, to be filled, at the same time, by competitive examinations. The Liberal [illegible] leadership of Hon. Frederick A. Pike, adopted some resolutions, a few days since, about the necessity of combining Civil Service Reform and rotation in office. As well combine fire and water. This fear of a "caste of office-holders" is groundless. Do bank cashiers form a mischief-working "caste," because they hold their positions for life? Unless we establish a tenure of office during life or good behavior, the best men will not try for places. To be sure, this plan necessitates the giving up, by the Congressmen, of the pleasures of distributing the spoils, and, by the people, of the pleasures of sharing the spoils. Yet, if Civil Service Reform is ever to be consummated, President and people must do this. There is no alternative. It might be of advantage to introduce the army system of courts by the offender's peers, when a complaint is lodged against any one. But, however this may be, no clerk should ever be dismissed except for *proved* incompetency or guilt. Sixth, such abuses as political assessments, the packing of conventions, etc., should be sternly forbidden,—not nominally, as they are now, but really. The discovery of a paper levying assessments should subject the man who issued it to instant removal.

This plan might receive some modifications when put into practice. It is time that some particular measure for Civil Service Reform should be presented; and we suggest this.

The course which some of the Grant newspapers, especially those published in Boston, have adopted in commenting upon Charles Sumner's sudden departure for Europe, is, to say the least, uncharitable, if not cruel. In going to Europe, Mr. Sumner acted upon the earnest advice of his physicians, who admonished him that he could remain in this country no longer without endangering his life. For some time past, Mr. Sumner's health has been critical, and has not allowed him to take an active part in the campaign, his intense interest in which has been clearly enough manifested by the ringing letters he has written in advocacy of the Liberal cause. Mr. Sumner's health has been in a critical condition for a long time past, from a combination of ailments which originally grew out of the assault upon him in the Senate, and have since been aggravated by unremitting labor, both public and private. He is now upwards of 60 years of age, and has reached a period of life when severe mental labor tells fearfully upon an already enfeebled constitution. He has resisted the advice of his physicians for a long time, and seriously persisted in his intention to deliver his last speech in Faneuil Hall, even attributing political motives to his physician, Dr. Howe, who is a Grant man, because he warned him not to do so. He finally yielded to his better judgment and followed his advice, when it became apparent to him that he could not do otherwise without serious results. In consideration of these facts, and especially that the origin of his troubles grew out of his defence of the very principles upon which the Administration plumes itself, the meanness and heartlessness of these papers in assaulting him and his motives, after he has gone, can only disgust right-minded people. It, of course, does no harm to Mr. Sumner or the cause which he has represented; but the grossness and absolute brutality of such conduct should not be allowed to pass without rebuke.

"CORNERS" AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

The effects of corners in the grain market are sometimes far more widespread than the ruin and bankruptcy of those engaged directly or indirectly in them. It is feared, and with great probability, that one effect of the late corner in wheat will be to deteriorate the quality of a large amount of that grain to be received in Chicago this year. The corner was in mid-career at harvest-time. Farmers, who carefully observe the markets, were fully aware that the price of wheat was high in Chicago, and assumed that it would continue so during the whole month of August. Many, therefore, prepared to avail themselves of this advantage by forwarding their grain. Instead of adopting the usual course of hauling it from the field and stacking it, they left it in the shock in the field. Long before the wheat was in condition to move, the corner broke, and prices tumbled. In the meantime, the weather changed; a succession of rain-storms has visited all parts of the Northwest, inflicting serious damage to the grain thus left exposed. Continued rains and hot weather have a most deleterious effect upon grain in the car, as may be seen in the condition of large quantities now reaching this market. All grain thus neglected and damaged must, of course, be rated here as No. 3, or rejected; that is, grain that would have rated here as No. 2 will be graded as No. 3, and that which would have been No. 3 will fall to rejected. Taking the average prices of several years, the difference between grades is equal to an average of 10 cents per bushel. To the extent of this neglect of the wheat when cut in the field, with a view of hurrying it to market to get the high prices offered by the corner operators, the immense loss of 10 cents per bushel is to be included in the general damage chargeable to that scheme. This damaged grain will be coming here for many months, and the loss to individuals will, in some cases, equal the whole profit of the year's crop.

We have quoted liberally from the speeches made at the South by the friends of Mr. Greeley to show that, without exception, they sustain the various amendments to the Constitution, and that they only desire that peace and reconciliation between the sections which will enable the South to resume her productive and commercial activity, without being robbed and pestered by carpet-bag thieves. In sterling contrast with this style of argument and these patriotic sentiments, read the following from a speech delivered at Vicksburg by Judge J. S. Morris, a white man, and the present Attorney General of the State. Referring to a resolution in the Cincinnati platform, he said:

> My opinion is, that the soldiers who fought in the Confederate armies, though they now submit, like the men and soldiers of Rome after the results of the war, and though they may respect all the brave and honorable men who fought on the other side, as they did in other days, will hypocrite by expressing, through a platform or otherwise, that they are especially fond of the soldiers who overcame them. Much less are they prepared to be thankful to such old moss-back war-makers and war-beaters as Horace Greeley!

How would any of you who were Confederate soldiers have thought if, when you were toiling in the sweat of your face, or sleeping in your cold bivouac, or eating mule-meat, or baring your breast to the storm of battle, you had known that the politicians who made the war were so soon going to return their thanks to the men you pursued, to ask them to take a ballot into your ranks, and to ask you to unite in accepting the "grateful remembrance" which these Greeley men profess now to feel?

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In the fiscal year 1868, the imports at Beaufort, N. C., were worth $2,149. To collect the duties (which, at 20 per cent, would be $428.40), Johnson's Administration employed the officials, at an aggregate salary of $3,462.01. This was, doubtless, one of the causes of the following resolution, adopted by the Convention that nominated Grant:

> The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

The way in which the Beaufort abuse has been "radically reformed" appears from the following facts: In the fiscal year 1872, the imports were $2,162. The duties, at 20 per cent, would be $432.40. To collect these, Grant's Administration employed fourteen officials, at an aggregate salary of $3,170. Under the profligate Johnson, therefore, the Beaufort officials got all they collected and $2,103.61 besides. Under the economical Grant, they got all they collected and $2,737.60 besides. The only redeeming feature of the affair is, that the Beaufort Custom House is now good for fourteen votes for the Administration, while, before Grant's accession, it could poll only three.

"A campaign canard" is the designation which Mr. Blaine applies to the Credit Mobilier scandal. It may be that Mr. Blaine never received any money, or other valuable consideration, from Mr. Oakes Ames, or the Credit Mobilier, or the Union Pacific R. R. Co. We hope he did not. But obviously this is not "a campaign canard." On the contrary, it is a part of the sworn testimony of a very capable and unimpeached witness, given in the course of judicial proceedings more than a year ago, when no political campaign was pending. It was not given by any friend of Mr. Greeley, or by the procurement of any friend of his. It differs in every essential particular from a campaign canard, or "a sensational story," as Mr. Blaine also designates it. It is well calculated to produce a sensation; it has produced a very lively sensation; but in its general getting up it bears no resemblance to the literary productions of Sylvanus Cobb or Ned Buntline.

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What the South Understands by Reconciliation.

The Grant papers have been publishing certain paragraphs purporting to be extracts from speeches made at a recent barbecue in Lexington, Kentucky, by General J. C. Breckinridge and General Hodge, in which they are represented as breathing all the venom of Secession and Rebellion; and in which they declare that they support Greeley only because his election will be a restoration of the "Lost Cause;" because it would restore late Rebels to political power; would enable them to put the North under their feet, and would prove that their comrades had not died in vain; would enable them to drive out Northern men from the South, and secure control of the Government.

A gentleman in Burlington, Iowa, seeing these "extracts" published in the Grant paper of that city, sent a copy of the paper to General J. C. Breckinridge, who handed it over to General W. O. P. Breckinridge. It appears J. C. Breckinridge has made no political speeches at all, and did not attend the barbecue, but the other Breckinridge did. The latter gentleman stamps the extracts attributed to him as forgeries, and proceeds to give what he did say, and to explain what he and the South generally understand by Reconciliation and Peace, and why they support Greeley. We commend his letter to the Republicans, and to all thinking men at the North:

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 31, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th instant to General John C. Breckinridge, inclosing a slip cut from one of your morning papers, in which is published a pretended extract from a late speech delivered by me at a barbecue near this city, on the 2d inst., reached here during his absence, and was, on his return, handed to me.

General Breckinridge does not attend, much less participate in, political meetings, and it is evident that I am the person of whose speech the pretended report was made. It would be impossible in the limits of a letter to furnish you a full report of a speech occupying over an hour in its delivery, or correct accurately the perversions in the extract you send. I therefore content myself by saying that the reporter has misrepresented the entire spirit, tone, temper, argument, and substance of the speech.

I have spoken seven times during this canvass to quite large crowds, and therefore write with the knowledge that I can be contradicted by several thousand witnesses if I mistake my position.

The substance of my utterances has been: That there was a widespread dissatisfaction in the country with the results of the war, and a deep distrust and alienation between the sections of the Republic; with the oppression and plunder of the States which had been conquered, the destruction of public affairs, and the perpetual fanning of the hates of the war. That this was increased by a general impression that the Federal Government was corrupt, and accompanied by restiveness to party dictation through conventions and caucuses. That the people of all sections, and most especially of the South, were interested in a real Reconciliation on the basis of mutual confidence and practical recognition of the actual results accomplished by the war and legislation of the past twelve years. That there was a common plane of patriotism on which a perpetual bond of peace, and a compact which could be made without sacrifice of manhood, on the terms of that compact proposed and delivered at Cincinnati, and many of as the enunciation of a platform of principles, but as a proposition to the American people in the form of an honorable and patriotic covenant, to be made obligatory when ratified at the polls. That after had been made by the party of the Republicans who preferred peace to hatred, purity to corruption. Constitutional Government to personal Administrations, a party of principles to the spirit with which it had been rendered, it was accepted at Baltimore by the Convention representing the Liberal Democratic party of the Republic. It was not merely a platform; it was a covenant secured by the honor of the men who participated in the conventions, and guaranteed by the character of the candidates selected to execute its provisions. Our adversaries charge a bargain—a high-handed bargain, a solemn compact. On one side the Democratic party and the South solemnly pledge themselves to a sincere acquiescence in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, and a recognition of the rights, privileges, and franchises secured by those amendments. On the other hand, the Liberal Republicans, with equal solemnity, guarantee to the country and to the Democracy a high-class administration of the public finances; the re-establishment of self-government in the States as to the local and State affairs; the preservation of all the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and an administration of law according to the requirements and limitations of the Constitution, in lieu of domination by party and force.

The issue presented to Kentucky, in common with her sister States, was the preservation of constitutional liberty, and the past positions and utterances of Mr. Greeley became too insignificant, in the presence of such questions, to be considered.

I have said, in the presence of very large assemblies of Kentucky Democrats, that the success of this movement—if under God it should indeed be successful—would not be a Democratic triumph in any party sense. It would be a triumph of good men of all parties united for patriotic ends. But a pure, honest, Constitutional Administration was all any Democrat could ask or desire; and we might well take part of the glory if such were the result of the heroic political courage exhibited by the men of Cincinnati and the grand response made at Baltimore.

I have said that I yearned for the day when my Government was felt by the blessings of a true liberty regulated by law, and protected by the strong arm of authority, instead of, as now, by the results of the war, and though they may respect all the brave and honorable men who fought on the other side, as they did in other days, will hypocrite by expressing, through a platform or otherwise, that they are especially fond of the soldiers who overcame them. Much less are they prepared to be thankful to such old moss-back war-makers and war-beaters as Horace Greeley!

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A gentleman in Burlington, Iowa, seeing these "extracts" published in the Grant paper of that city, sent a copy of the paper to General J. C. Breckinridge, who handed it over to General W. O. P. Breckinridge. It appears J. C. Breckinridge has made no political speeches at all, and did not attend the barbecue, but the other Breckinridge did. The latter gentleman stamps the extracts attributed to him as forgeries, and proceeds to give what he did say, and to explain what he and the South generally understand by Reconciliation and Peace, and why they support Greeley. We commend his letter to the Republicans, and to all thinking men at the North:

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 31, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th instant to General John C. Breckinridge, inclosing a slip cut from one of your morning papers, in which is published a pretended extract from a late speech delivered by me at a barbecue near this city, on the 2d inst., reached here during his absence, and was, on his return, handed to me.

General Breckinridge does not attend, much less participate in, political meetings, and it is evident that I am the person of whose speech the pretended report was made. It would be impossible in the limits of a letter to furnish you a full report of a speech occupying over an hour in its delivery, or correct accurately the perversions in the extract you send. I therefore content myself by saying that the reporter has misrepresented the entire spirit, tone, temper, argument, and substance of the speech.

I have spoken seven times during this canvass to quite large crowds, and therefore write with the knowledge that I can be contradicted by several thousand witnesses if I mistake my position.

The substance of my utterances has been: That there was a widespread dissatisfaction in the country with the results of the war, and a deep distrust and alienation between the sections of the Republic; with the oppression and plunder of the States which had been conquered, the destruction of public affairs, and the perpetual fanning of the hates of the war. That this was increased by a general impression that the Federal Government was corrupt, and accompanied by restiveness to party dictation through conventions and caucuses. That the people of all sections, and most especially of the South, were interested in a real Reconciliation on the basis of mutual confidence and practical recognition of the actual results accomplished by the war and legislation of the past twelve years. That there was a common plane of patriotism on which a perpetual bond of peace, and a compact which could be made without sacrifice of manhood, on the terms of that compact proposed and delivered at Cincinnati, and many of as the enunciation of a platform of principles, but as a proposition to the American people in the form of an honorable and patriotic covenant, to be made obligatory when ratified at the polls. That after had been made by the party of the Republicans who preferred peace to hatred, purity to corruption. Constitutional Government to personal Administrations, a party of principles to the spirit with which it had been rendered, it was accepted at Baltimore by the Convention representing the Liberal Democratic party of the Republic. It was not merely a platform; it was a covenant secured by the honor of the men who participated in the conventions, and guaranteed by the character of the candidates selected to execute its provisions. Our adversaries charge a bargain—a high-handed bargain, a solemn compact. On one side the Democratic party and the South solemnly pledge themselves to a sincere acquiescence in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, and a recognition of the rights, privileges, and franchises secured by those amendments. On the other hand, the Liberal Republicans, with equal solemnity, guarantee to the country and to the Democracy a high-class administration of the public finances; the re-establishment of self-government in the States as to the local and State affairs; the preservation of all the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and an administration of law according to the requirements and limitations of the Constitution, in lieu of domination by party and force.

The issue presented to Kentucky, in common with her sister States, was the preservation of constitutional liberty, and the past positions and utterances of Mr. Greeley became too insignificant, in the presence of such questions, to be considered.

I have said, in the presence of very large assemblies of Kentucky Democrats, that the success of this movement—if under God it should indeed be successful—would not be a Democratic triumph in any party sense. It would be a triumph of good men of all parties united for patriotic ends. But a pure, honest, Constitutional Administration was all any Democrat could ask or desire; and we might well take part of the glory if such were the result of the heroic political courage exhibited by the men of Cincinnati and the grand response made at Baltimore.

I have said that I yearned for the day when my Government was felt by the blessings of a true liberty regulated by law, and protected by the strong arm of authority, instead of, as now, by the results of the war, and though they may respect all the brave and honorable men who fought on the other side, as they did in other days, will hypocrite by expressing, through a platform or otherwise, that they are especially fond of the soldiers who overcame them. Much less are they prepared to be thankful to such old moss-back war-makers and war-beaters as Horace Greeley!

How would any of you who were Confederate soldiers have thought if, when you were toiling in the sweat of your face, or sleeping in your cold bivouac, or eating mule-meat, or baring your breast to the storm of battle, you had known that the politicians who made the war were so soon going to return their thanks to the men you pursued, to ask them to take a ballot into your ranks, and to ask you to unite in accepting the "grateful remembrance" which these Greeley men profess now to feel?

This supporter of Grant appeals to the Confederate soldiers to vote against Greeley, because the Cincinnati platform expressed the thanks of the country to the soldiers who had served in the Union army.

A judgment of $9,500 was recently rendered against Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., for failure to pay the stipulated sum for a sketch of his life in an "Universal Biography," published by one Frederick Greer. In a suit to set aside this judgment, Greer's ledger was produced in evidence. Only a page or two of it was shown, but some interesting revelations were made. The Rev. C. C. Burr paid $25 for the few lines that made him immortal; H. D. Cooke, ex-Governor of the District of Columbia, and brother of Jay Cooke, handed over $200 for some fulsome laudations of his career; and Judge Stanley Matthews, not knowing that his appearance as the modern political Proteus was to give him all the notoriety he could wish, bought $495 worth of fame. The case is still on trial, as the ledger will probably be produced again, to the confusion of the other men who wished to gain the immortality of print by their money instead of their de

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Speech of Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, Thereon.

It will be remembered that Mr. Oakes, in his letter to H. S. McComb, dated Jan. 20, 1868, says: "In view of King's letter and Washburn's move here, I [illegible] one bond dividend in full." He also says, "I don't fear any investigation here," i. e., in Washington. What Washburn's move was is not exactly known, but the Oshkosh (Wis.) *Times*, with a view of making the connection between the two things, republishes a speech made by the Hon. C. C. Washburn in the House on the 26th of March, 1868, about two months subsequent to the writing of Amey Oakes. The object of making bond dividend in full, in view of King's letter and Washburn's move, evidently was to fill the pockets of the members of Congress who were expected to prevent "any investigation here."

Mr. Washburn's speech is as follows:

MR. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin. The first bill reported into a law, in regard to building a Pacific railroad, was passed July 1, 1862. It contemplated an organization under control of men all quarters of the country, and that the road should be distributed in an equitable manner to the different parts of the United States. The capital stock named was $100,000,000, divided into shares of $1,000 each. The stock was to be held by any one person. Books were to be opened, and as soon as 2,000 shares, or 2 per cent of the stock was taken, the work was to begin. Two per cent on a dollar paid in, then the Executive Committee of the Pacific Railroad Company were to appoint a time for the first meeting of the subscribers to the stock, who should meet and choose a board for the corporation, and vast powers were given to the corporation thus established. The right of way was granted through all the public domain, and the right of way granted for stations, buildings, workshops, depots, &c., and also for sections of land on each side of the road. There was also granted in aid of the road United States bonds at the rate of sixteen thousand per mile for about the first two hundred miles, forty-eight thousand dollars per mile for the next hundred miles, and thirty-two thousand dollars per mile for the two hundred miles crossing the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and thirty-two thousand dollars per mile for the next hundred miles, leaving fifty miles, between the two ranges named. These bonds were declared to be a first mortgage upon the road and the grant was made on the express condition that they should be paid at maturity, and all compensation for services rendered to the Government was to be applied to the payment of the interest on said bonds, and 5 per cent of the net earnings of the road each year was reserved and applied to the payment of said bonds.

POWER OF THE COMPANY.

I have thus, as far as I can do so in so few words as possible, gone through and stated the main conditions of the Pacific Railroad act. It was regarded, at the time, a most liberal act. It was regarded, in fact, as a most liberal act. It was regarded, in fact, as a most liberal act. It was regarded, in fact, as

CALLAGHAN'S SLAYER.

Arrest of the Author of the Eliston Road Assassination.

He Is Captured at Milwaukee by Joe Dixon

The Prisoner Safely in Custody in This City.

A Visit to the Wife of the Murderer--An Unfortunate Woman.

The murderer of Michael Callaghan was arrested in Milwaukee, yesterday forenoon, by Detective Joe Dixon. The story of his capture, and how it was accomplished, is an interesting one. It proves that our detective force, under competent management, and with proper encouragement from the people, cannot be excelled anywhere in the country. The article is culled from THE TRIBUNE headed "On the Right Track," contained but a few of the facts in this important case. The others were withheld for obvious reasons. These reasons no longer remain, and the public are entitled to know

ALL THE PARTICULARS.

On the morning succeeding the night of the murder, Superintendent Washburn detailed Detectives Dixon and Elliott to search for two men--the one who had committed the crime and the one who was his companion at the time. These officers went to work immediately in the neighborhood of the spot where Callaghan had been killed. They believed that his murderer resided somewhere near from the fact that he and his companion had walked away from the scene of the crime. After spending a few hours in examining the locality, the detectives found that several police officers were making indiscreet inquiries of the neighbors,--inquiries calculated to arouse suspicion in the minds of certain parties; and, at their request, these men were withdrawn, and the case left entirely in their own hands. They then proceeded in their own way.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

That portion of Eliston road where the murder was committed is a desolate locality at night. The whole thoroughfare, for that matter, is an uninviting route to the belated traveller, as there are so few lamps from one end of it to the other. There are but two houses in the block upon which the Callaghan party was walking when accosted by the two men, the rest of the space being occupied by lumber-yards and a tannery. It is a lonely spot at any time, but doubly so on a dark and stormy night, such as that of last Sunday. The only reason why it should be frequented at all after dark is that it is a shortcut leading from Division street to Milwaukee avenue. A short distance from Division street bridge the North Side is thickly settled. Saloons abound there for the accommodation of the thousands of men employed in the rolling mills, lumber and brick yards, and tanneries. Such of them as frequented these places, and live on the West side, south of Division street, usually go home by way of Eliston road.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

Upon ascertaining these facts, the detectives arrived at the conclusion that the two men met by the Callaghan party were of the class above mentioned, and that they had been visiting the North Side saloons during the evening. Inquiries were made among those places, and it was learned that a tall, dark man, partly answering the descriptions in the possession of the officers, had been seen about the neighborhood on Sunday evening previous to the time when the murder was committed. The next thing to find out was the man's business, as no one seemed to know their names. They were principally in the society of tanners during the evening, and from this it was argued that they were tanners.

AMONG THE TANNERS.

The tanneries were next examined. Several were visited without result, until the establishment belonging to the Union Hide and Leather Company was inspected. Here it was discovered that one of the workmen named John Riddle had ceased his labors on Monday morning, after having been at work on Sunday, and had not since returned. This was on Wednesday. A description of the man's personal appearance and the location of his residence were furnished. The officers repaired to the house, and learned from some of the neighbors that Riddle had not been seen about the premises since Monday afternoon. It was decided not to question any of Riddle's friends at that time, but to watch the house for his return, or for a clue that would indicate his whereabouts. It should have been stated before, that the officers had visited the house on the night of the murder, and satisfied themselves that the man who was with Riddle on the night of the murder was not the latter, John Dixon, Riddle's right-hand man about 37 years of age. He was closely watched while at home and while at work.

A COUNTRY CONTRABAND ARRESTED.

On Thursday morning the detectives became convinced, from Fischer's actions, that something was wrong, and that they would probably learn of no difficulty of his own which could affect him so. His relations with his family, Riddle's friends, were unexceptionable, and he was not in financial trouble. The officers decided, however, to wait a little longer before arresting him. Fischer was closely watched, and were still watching him when a heavy rain began to fall, which drove them from their post. During the afternoon Fischer left his home and made the attempt on his life, as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The intervention of the police officers defeated his fell purpose, however, and the man was taken into custody. Detective Dixon was then notified, and he succeeded in securing a confession from Fischer, which, in connection with that he had made while under the influence of liquor, was sufficient to convince him that John Riddle was really the murderer, and that he had fled to the West. The confession of the latter was ascertained, one of his photographs (a very imperfect picture, by the way) secured, and then all was in readiness to follow Riddle. He was seen on Thursday night Joe Dixon and Sam Ellis left the city on the Milwaukee train, confident of returning with the murderer before the close of the week.

THE MURDERER HEARD FROM.

Ellis got off at Racine, where the train is a halt-hour, and Dixon kept on to Milwaukee. The former made inquiries yesterday morning, and learned that a man answering the description had applied for work early in the week, had been refused, and had left the town. This information was immediately followed by the arrest of Police here. The latter had scarcely been read, before another came from Dixon, stating that Riddle had been found, and arrested. After Joe reached his destination he called upon Chief Beck and requested his assistance, as he knew that he could have any number of men he desired. He selected Al. Beck, an experienced detective, and started out to visit the tanneries and German boarding-houses.

RIDDLE IN CUSTODY.

Nine tanneries were inspected, and in the last one (Seaglo's) a man was observed at work who answered the description of Riddle. He was shaving leather on a stake, silent, and devoted to business. The countenance continually peered upon his mind, and finally, as Seaglo says, that on last Thursday he came home pale and haggard, and in other ways violent before declared his intention to kill himself. He acted so strangely, and seemed so in earnest, that his wife and daughter, fearing on their person, anticipated him in the deed, and yet such thoughts from him. Riddle's wife, up to this time, had not the slightest suspicion of her husband's misdeeds, and when the distracted father told her, quoting his own language, "Riddle had told him that he had killed that man pretty hard, and since then he had found out that Riddle had stabbed him," the effect of these words may be better imagined than described. The poor woman was utterly overcome with grief. The guilt of her husband, the prospect of his punishment, and her own and her children's miserable situation instantaneously flashed over her mind, and she was for the time beside herself. Those who witnessed the affair attest to the grief, and delirium of the poor woman; for a long time she was in an unconscious condition, so heavily had the news fallen upon her. As soon as she was able she took from her photograph album the pictures of her erring husband, and delivered them to the Police Sergeant at the Chicago Avenue Station. The wife of Fischer was so afraid that he would execute his threat that she followed him until she had him arrested and placed in durance vile, where he still remains.

THE PITIFUL STORY OF MRS. RIDDLE.

Mrs. Riddle says that she is unable to account for the strange action on the part of her husband. She knew of no reason why he should feel criminally anathematizes the saloon-keeper who furnished him with liquor on that fatal Sabbath. She says that her husband is a kind father, and she resided with her father and mother at the place mentioned. She is a native of Germany, was married 21 years ago, and is the mother of two little children, the eldest being 19 months of age. She is suffering terrible mental anxiety on account of her husband's misdeeds, and seems to feel the disgrace of her little children. Her husband possesses no worldly goods, having supported his family altogether by his labor. He is known as a quiet, industrious German, and the conversation she presented the following testimony:

THE WIFE'S STORY.

Her husband is not a hard drinker; but whiskey leaves him in a monomaniacal condition. He has been absent from home for days at a time, by the company of his friends. He returned home late at night (she thinks after the commission of the murder) very drunk, and asked her for something to eat. She not supper before him, and, remarking that he must be up in the office, he bestowed very scanty attention upon the food, and scattered across the room. This was the first intimation she had of anything wrong. He remained up but a few minutes, and then went to bed-room, took off his watch and laid it upon the bureau. Two or three articles of value were likewise deposited. He then left the room by the door, utterly destroying them, and he dealt with the furniture in a similar manner. She has not seen him since. He left the house early next day morning he arose, and went, as usual, to work without speaking to his wife. His conduct during the day was strange, and he spoke of the fate of parents, who informed their daughter that she must find a home elsewhere. She with her children left the house on Monday, and from the parents' witness to which he replied that if she would come for her parents that she did for her husband, and that he would provide for her. He went away Monday evening, and has not been seen since by his wife. Mrs. Fischer, the wife of the latter, had refused to allow her husband to leave Chicago at 4 o'clock in the evening. The Milwaukee Railroad is laid immediately in front of the house.

FISCHER ON THE RACK.

It will be remembered that Riddle's father-in-law, Fischer, was in custody at the time of the murder was committed. He accompanied Riddle home the night of the murder, and remained at his house for three consecutive days, maintaining the entire time a sullen, silent, and detested demeanor. The countenance continually peered upon his mind, and finally, as Seaglo says, that on last Thursday he came home pale and haggard, and in other ways violent before declared his intention to kill himself. He acted so strangely, and seemed so in earnest, that his wife and daughter, fearing on their person, anticipated him in the deed, and yet such thoughts from him. Riddle's wife, up to this time, had not the slightest suspicion of her husband's misdeeds, and when the distracted father told her, quoting his own language, "Riddle had told him that he had killed that man pretty hard, and since then he had found out that Riddle had stabbed him," the effect of these words may be better imagined than described. The poor woman was utterly overcome with grief. The guilt of her husband, the prospect of his punishment, and her own and her children's miserable situation instantaneously flashed over her mind, and she was for the time beside herself. Those who witnessed the affair attest to the grief, and delirium of the poor woman; for a long time she was in an unconscious condition, so heavily had the news fallen upon her. As soon as she was able she took from her photograph album the pictures of her erring husband, and delivered them to the Police Sergeant at the Chicago Avenue Station. The wife of Fischer was so afraid that he would execute his threat that she followed him until she had him arrested and placed in durance vile, where he still remains.

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GREELEY AND BROWN.

The Liberal Camp Fires Burning in All the Wards.

Rousing Rallies All Over the City Last Night.

Announcements of Meetings to Be Held This Evening.

TWENTIETH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Greeley and Brown was held last evening at Ex-Alderman Kahoe's, corner of Ohio and Wells streets. The President of the club, Dr. C. J. Shields, occupied the chair.

Mr. Lewis had been working very hard during the past four weeks in the interest of the reform movement, demonstrating that its founders were the fathers of the Republican party, who were forced to leave it because of its corruption. The speaker then sketched briefly the lives of General Grant and Horace Greeley, showing the superior abilities of the latter over the former, and the necessity for a change in the administration of the affairs of the nation.

Mr. Hamilton was the next speaker. The Republican party had secured too much strength, and had naturally become corrupt. Honest men on both sides, now agree that a change in the national affairs of the country must take place.

Mr. Day, of Blue Island, next addressed the meeting. He said he had always been a Republican, but his eyes had been opened to the corruption which was abroad, not only in the National Government but in our local governmant, and down to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Nixon, on being loudly called for, stated that as Republicans and Democrats we meet upon one common platform, equality, honesty and Reform. The speaker then demonstrated that Horace Greeley was the friend of the workingman, and had always proved himself the friend of the labor movement. He advocated the election of Mr. Greeley, as the necessities of the times demanded it, and on the ground of his superior abilities as a statesman. He concluded by calling for three cheers for Horace Greeley.

Mr. J. W. Smith, of the D. & F. Railroad, being loudly called for, spoke at length, advocating the claims of Koerner for Governor, and demonstrated the weakness of Oglesby. He closed with a few remarks in the interest of the Greeley and Brown ticket.

The meeting then adjourned.

EIGHTH WARD.

A meeting of the friends of Greeley and Brown residing in the Eighth Ward, was held last evening at No. 276 Blue Island avenue, ex-Alderman W. F. Powell presiding. The first speaker was John Cochrane, Esq. He said principles at issue in the present campaign had been so often discussed that it was unnecessary for him to refer to them. On the side of the Republicans they presented the name of Grant, who was now opposed by the very best men of the old Republican party, such as Trumbull, Schurz, Trumbull, etc., who had been the founders of the party. The Democrats at first had taken no part in the matter, but left it to the Liberals. Early in the spring, however, they had announced that if they should nominate competent and honest standard-bearers at Cincinnati, they would join with them. The Democrats had done all of the Government. The Great Republicans had stigmatized these gentlemen who had denounced the President and his corrupt associates, as traitors to the party, but the very leaders of their party were renegade Democrats, like John A. Logan, who had become rich by Government and encouraging enlistments for the rebel army, while such men as John A. Palmer and Gen. Pope, of the Union army, were fighting the enemy. He spoke of the corruption of the leaders of the Republican party, in Congress, of Credit Mobilier, the Salary Grab, the transaction of Oakes Ames in connection with the building of the Pacific Railroad, and among the whole seventy members who had disgraced themselves by receiving a princely Grant discretionary gift enterprise were Speaker Blaine, and Henry Wilson, who is now seeking the suffrages of the people for the Vice-Presidency. Could we put in their gift. He refuted at some length the false assertion that Grant was paying the National debt, and showed that it was principally by the sale of that Major Medill was rebuilding Chicago. He entered into a comparison of the merits of the two candidates for the Presidency, on the circumstances, notwithstanding the Republicans were now jubilant over the recent election in Maine, they would be in a minority of Horace Greeley in November.

After remarks by other gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.

THIRD WARD.

A meeting of the Liberals of the Tenth Ward was held last evening at the residence of Colonel Sandwich, Wells street, Vice President Shoewhock in the chair. The presiding officer stated the meeting was a Greeley one, and congratulated the organizing and uniforming the club. Several gentlemen spoke, urging the necessity for such action, and one of them read a communication from Gen. Cullom, of West Chicago Avenue, thought they had many young men who would be gratified to join such an organization. He (the speaker) would be glad to furnish such a torch, he would equip fifty men, and others would doubtless do the same. On motion of Mr. Heaton, the following officers were appointed a Finance Committee to obtain subscriptions for campaign purposes. The Meeting will be held on Saturday evening, at No. 276 Blue Island avenue, of which Mr. Powell is Chairman, and Secretary of the State Central Committee.

TWELFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Liberals of the Twelfth Ward was held last night at the corner of Kinzie and Hoxter street, over one hundred people being present. The meeting was entertained by good speeches from Senator Woodward, Carter H. Harrison, Esq., and others, in which they listened with close attention and marked interest throughout. It was interesting to notice among the audience a number of Grant Republicans, who gradually, as the first time in the campaign, remained and listened to the scathing criticisms of the Grant party. They left the assembly not respectfully, and it was easy to perceive that what they heard was not without effect.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Liberal of the Fourteenth Ward assembled in large numbers last evening at the corner of Halsted street, Blue Island avenue, for the purpose of taking additional steps toward perfecting the campaign organization. Dr. C. J. Lewis, President of the Fourteenth Ward Liberal Republican Ward Club, called the meeting to order, and announced that much remained to be done in securing a thorough organization of the wards. A motion was made and carried that a Campaign Committee of nine be appointed. The Chair named the following gentlemen: Messrs. Commissioner J. Nemeth, Jas. Flood, G. H. Hartley, Chas. Goldstein, John Evans, John Fitzgerald, A. Bruce, Wm. Hoffman, and Chas. Brinkman. After speeches by Thos. North, D. J. Leary, and others, the meeting adjourned.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal Republicans was held at No. 434 Wabash avenue, last evening. The hall was filled to overflowing every seat being occupied, and a large number being obliged to stand up. Speeches were made by Colonel Mason, George Schneider, Mr. Kling, Moran, and others. Every allusion to Mr. Greeley was greeted with applause, as were the remarks in favor of the principles at issue. Resolutions to be submitted for action at the meeting, were read, and a committee appointed to wait upon the Democratic Committee, and ask their co-operation in the campaign. The meeting was a most successful one, and the Liberals of the Twenty-first Ward are thoroughly aroused.

THE REBELLIOUS TAX-PAYERS.

The City Determined to Collect the Delinquent Taxes and Special Assessments.

An Interview with the Mayor---Proof of the Correctness of the Tax---The Fight to Be Kept Up by the City to the Bitter End.

One of the afternoon papers of yesterday published what purported to be a ruling of Judge Wallace, of the County Court, in relation to the insufficiency of the evidence in the delinquent tax cases. In explanation, it was stated that no records or warrants for the taxes could be found, nearly everything in relation thereto having been destroyed by the fire, and that the collector now in the possession of the city authorities was not in possession of the delinquent tax and special assessments of the years 1865-9-70 will be wholly lost to the city.

This statement, while in some respects true, is in the main erroneous. In the first place, Judge Wallace made no such ruling, and in the second place the city has what is considered to be sufficient evidence to prove that the taxes are justly due, and are legal claims. Which judgment in such cases will be rendered. The opinion of the Court was deferred until this morning.

His Honor, the Mayor, being conversant with the whole matter, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on him at his residence last evening, and obtained the following interview:

Reporter. I came to talk to you about taxes, and especially the tax-fighters, who are now monopolizing the time of the County Court.

The Mayor. They are fighting the taxes of '69-70-71. They are mainly special assessment taxes which are to be appealed.

Reporter. Are there many general tax cases?

The Mayor. No; only a few.

Reporter. In your opinion, has the city to prove the lands to have been delinquent?

The Mayor. Our proof of the correctness of the tax rests in the transcripts that were sent to the Supreme Court.

Reporter. When the parties appealed, before the fire, they carried down to the Supreme Court the transcripts of certain cases. The originals were burned, we went down to Ottawa and made copies of the transcripts that were in the possession of the Supreme Court.

Reporter. Cannot the tax-lawyers be so amended as to put an end to these technical suits?

The Mayor. We propose to have them amended, and stop this perpetual attempt to prevent the city from collecting its just dues on a significant technicality. The least thing is an excuse for a suit. There is a law that the taxes should be so amended that, when the city is defeated in any of its pleadings, the city should have the right to correct any error that may be pointed out--the same as a plaintiff is allowed to do in court in a claim against a debtor--to amend his pleadings, as the case may be, and collect the debt. If one man has a right to test the city out of his just proportion of taxes upon such pretexts, why not another man? and if nobody pays the taxes we will become of civil society? Those men who refuse to pay their taxes never get shortchanged. If the proportion of the law was withdrawn from these men, and they were obliged to retain possession of their property, they would go to the poor-house. They would be mighty glad to come forward voluntarily and pay the taxes in advance, no matter how high they might be assessed. They are cowards. The laws are supposed to be equal and uniform in their operation, and all just men are willing to submit to them, having confidence and cheerful support in upholding them as to defraying the cost of executing them.

Reporter. Do the Fischers? Are mostly rich men, are they not?

The Mayor. Yes, and that is the most shameful thing about it. Now that the city is pressing the suit, who are most constant, and active, and persistent in their opposition to paying taxes, but the rich men of the city, having made their fortunes by speculation and the rise of property, caused by the enterprise and industry of the people, and who now have the means to pay? Why, they are encumbering their property with these liens.

Reporter. A tax-lien will become a title, will it not?

The Mayor. Certainly. If they wanted to get their property, how could they give a guarantee of a perfect title to it while the tax-lien were hanging over it? They are very foolish, it seems to me, to protract this contest with the city.

Reporter. Have you any idea how much money is involved in these suits?

The Mayor. I do not remember exactly,--some $200,000 or $300,000 of the taxes of 1869-70 are unsettled; they are mostly special assessments. The taxes of 1871 amount to half a million, but we expect to collect them without much difficulty.

Reporter. Are the lawyers who are engaged litigating the city generally the owners of the delinquent property?

The Mayor. No. There is a lot of lawyers in this city who have the habit of encouraging the property-holders, and inducing and coaxing them to fight the city, they agreeing to do the work for a percentage. This is certain, as they agree to beat the city, and if they fail, they receive nothing for their trouble. They may be considered a little more reputable than the Police Court shysters. Men who are engaged in robbing the city of its just dues, and the citizens who employ them cannot be considered morally or professionally, they may be legally. Every dollar of tax they prevent the city from collecting is levied upon their neighbors. Some one has to pay it. They ask the protection of the law, security for life and property, the quiet enjoyment of their possessions, and title to their property for themselves and children, yet are not willing to pay their equitable and just proportion for the city to give them the protection which protects them. They attempt to dead-head on the balance of the community--ride with the rest, but pay no fare.

Reporter. They cannot be considered good and honest citizens if they contribute nothing to run the machinery of government.

The Mayor. No. I cannot look upon such men as these as good and honest citizens. They are not from the city. They have not but recently become residents.

Reporter. Cannot the tax-laws